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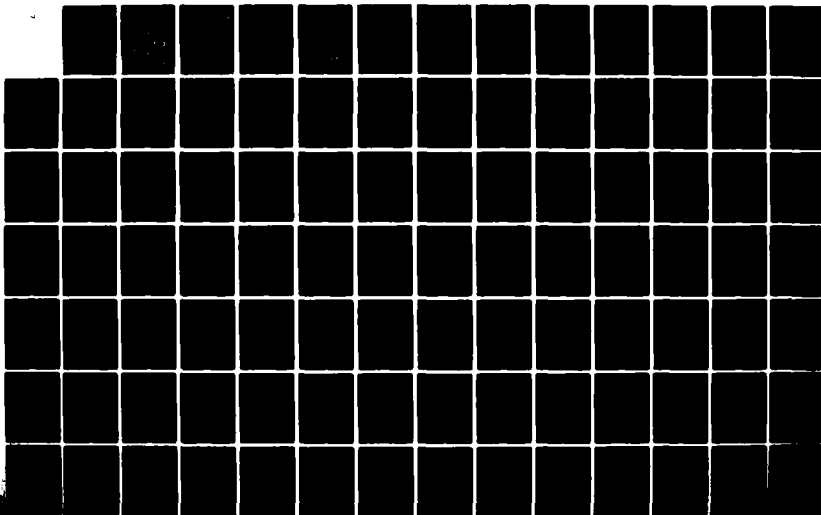
SERBO-CROATIAN SC-15A PART 3 ADVANCED GRAMMAR AND
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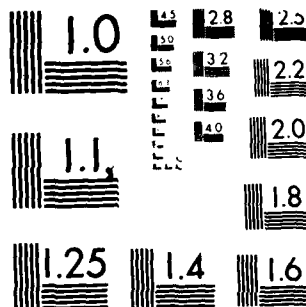
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Part III

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Advanced Grammar & Syntax

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SERBO-CROATIAN

Part III

Advanced Grammar and Syntax

September 1983

ADVANCED GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

Advanced Grammar and Syntax represents the third and last phase of the comprehensive program of SC-15A. It introduces a thorough analysis of the Serbo-Croatian sentences in six lessons with supplemental exercises for each of the lessons.

Additional translation, completion and reading comprehension exercises as well as a list of idiomatic expressions have been compiled separately.

I hope that the entire Serbo-Croatian program gives the student a complete knowledge of the language.

Dr. Ludmilla Jasenovic

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Dr. Ludmilla Jasenovic

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LESSON 1

VERBAL ASPECT

This section of our study of Serbo-Croatian deals with the finer points of verbal aspect. The information presented in this chapter further elaborates the structures and usages of verbal aspect as covered in Phases I and II.

Native English speakers tend to have difficulty using verbal aspect in Serbo-Croatian. However, a fuller understanding of verbal aspect will help the student to read, write, and speak Serbo-Croatian in a grammatically and stylistically correct manner. Perfective verbs, as we already know, may indicate:

a) the starting point of an action

Svi su se nasmejali. - Everyone started to laugh.

On je posao u školu. - He set out for school.

Ona je zaplakala. - She started to cry.

Petar je zboleo. - Petar got sick.

On se je zaljubio. - He fell in love.

b) an action which is brief in duration

Mi smo posedeli. - We sat for a while.

Jesi polezala? - Did you lie down for a while?

Jesi pospavala? - Did you have a nap?

c) a prolonged action occurring over a definite period of time

Proživela sam tamo 3 godine. - I lived there for 3 years.

Promislila sam o tome. - I thought it over.

Prošetala se jutros. - She took a stroll this morning.

d) a new state of affairs. It is a result, and this state of affairs remains unaltered, "in force," until the moment of speaking

Ona je zatvorila prozor. - She closed the window.

(Here the use of the perfective indicates that the window is still shut at the time the statement is made.)

Ona je zatvarala prozor.

(The use of the imperfective indicates that the window was closed but at the moment it is open. The action is "undone" when the imperfective

is used. In English there is no aspectual difference and therefore there is no difference in translation.)

Ja sam navikla na to. - I got accustomed to this.
(The action took place and is completed.)

vs.

Ja sam se navikavala ali bez uspeha. - I tried to get used to it
but without success.

(The imperfective aspect shows that an action was performed over a period of time, but no result was attained.)

On je dugo dokazivao to ali nije dokazao.
He tried for a long time to prove this but did not prove it.

(The first verb is imperfective because the action spans a certain period of time and the second is perfective because the result was that he did not succeed.)

Ko je uzeo moju knjigu. - Who took my book?
(The action is completed. The book is still with the person who took it.)

Ko je uzimao moju knjigu? - Who took my book? = uzeo i vratio

(The use of the imperfective implies that the action was done and then undone, that the action is no longer in force.)

e) the perfective aspect is also used when a sequence of actions occur

On je ustao, pojeo ručak i otisao. - He got up, ate his breakfast,
and left.

(Here each completed action follows the previous one in the order narrated without the use of time adverbs such as zatim or onda.)

Completion of an action, regardless of tense, is always indicated by the perfective aspect.

ASPECT AND THE INFINITIVE*

The choice of aspect for an infinitive depends on what the speaker intends. If the speaker is concerned with completing an action expressed by the infinitive, he will choose a perfective infinitive. If the action does not express result or completion, the imperfective should be used.

However, specific situations would warrant the choice of one aspect over the other.

a) The choice of aspect may be dependent on other verbs.

1. An imperfective infinitive is required after verbs denoting the beginning, ending or continuation of some action.

počinjati/početi
svršavati/svršiti
prestajati/prestat
prekraćati/prekratiti
prođavati/produziti

2. The imperfective infinitive is also used after other verbs whose meaning suggests that a verb indicating a process should follow. Some of these verbs are:

privikavati/priviknuti
otvikavati/otviknuti
učiti/nauciti
dosadivati/dosaditi
umoriti se
izbegavati/izbegnuti

3. A perfective infinitive is used with the following verbs:

zaboraviti
uspeti

b) after verbs expressing desire, intention, request, or necessity, the choice of aspect is not automatic but depends on the meaning

Savetujem vam da kupite ovu knjigu.

(Here the advice is to buy a specific book; therefore, the perfective is used.)

Savetujem vam da kupujete voće u ovom dućanu.

(Here the advice is to perform an action habitually.)

Molim vas da ne zakasnite danas.

(Here the request is to arrive on time today.)

*We use the word "infinitive," although the da construction is usually more applicable.

Molim vas da ne zakašnjavate uvek.

(Here the request is not to be late in general (all the time); therefore, the imperfective is used.)

The imperfective aspect is used to express the non-necessity, uselessness or harmfulness of an action.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Ne treba raditi. | - It is not necessary to work. |
| Ne вреди govoriti. | - It's no use talking. |
| Nema smisla misliti o tome. | - It doesn't make sense to think about it. |
| Opasno je voziti auto. | - It is dangerous to drive. |
| Dovoljno je pisano o tome | - Much was written about it. |

Formation of Perfective Verbs by Prefixation

a) Very few verbs in Serbo-Croatian are primary perfective; i.e., verbs which do not have an imperfective. These verbs belong to the group of verbs which have ce or cn in their roots (početi-počnem - to begin, napeti-napnem - to tighten, to strain, zapeti-zapnem - to cock a trigger, to try hard.)

b) Most of the time imperfective verbs become perfective by prefixation:

pisati - napisati.

c) Sometimes prefixation turns a non-transitive verb into a transitive one: skočiti - to jump, preskočiti - to jump over something.

d) Prefixation can often change the basic meaning of the root of the verb completely: naci comes from the root ići - to go, but the meaning of naci is "to find."

e) Prepositions used as certain prefixes often occur in the same phrase with the complement to the verb:

doći do stola

izbaciti iz kuće

naći na prijatelja

nadnijeti se nad knjigu - to bend over a book

odmaknuti se od peći - to move away from the oven

uroniti u vodu - to dive (fall) into the water

uzmaknuti uz potok - to get out of a bad situation

The prepositions bez, među, niz and preko are never used for prefixation.

f) Only 19 prefixes are used for prefixation. Nine of them have alternate forms. They are:

do-, iz- with alternate forms is-/is-/i-

mimo-, na-, nad- with alternates nat-/nada-,

o, ob, op, oba are all alternates of each other.

od alternates with oda

po, pod alternate with the forms pot, and poda

pre-, pred- alternate with pret-

pri-, pro-, rcas- alternate with ras-, ras-, raz-, raza, ra-

s- alternates with z-, s-, sa-

su-, u-, uz- alternate with us-, us-, uza- and za-

g) Most alternations occur as a result of voiced/voiceless mutations of the final consonant in the prefix.

1) voiceless alternates

is-	from iz-	e.g., iskočiti: izleteti
op-	" ob-	opkoliti: obletiti
ot-	" od-	otpisati: odmaknuti
pot-	" pod-	potpisati: podložiti
pret-	" pred-	pretkazati: predbaciti
ras-	" raz-	raspisati: rasložiti
us-	" uz-	ustreptati: uzletjeti

2) voiced alternation forms

z- comes from the basic s- as, for example, in zbaciti: sljeteti

3) truncated alternation forms

i- from the basic iz-; e.g., isipati: izletjeti

ra- from the basic raz-; e.g., rašiti: razletjeti

4) Mutated alternation forms:

s- and z- come from the basic s-; e.g., zbaciti: sčesljavati

iz- and is- come from the basic iz-; e.g., iščekati, sljetati, izletjeti

raz- and sas- come from the basic raz-; e.g., razdipati se, rasčistiti, razviti

us comes from the basic uz-; e.g., uscitati. uzletjeti

h) Some alternation forms have an a inserted between the basic prefix and the root; e.g.,

iz-a-gnati

nad-a-strijeti

ob-a-viti

od-z-zvati

pod-a-strijeti

s-a-kupiti (skupiti)

uz-a-vreti

An analysis of the basic meanings of prefixes follows. This information about the following 19 prefixes is essential for a complete understanding of verbal prefixation in Serbo-Croatian. The student is urged to learn the following meanings for each prefix.

1. do-

a. e.g., doći - to arrive at a certain place, or point of time
dobežati, dogurati, doživeti, dovuci se

b. to bring something to a certain place:
dobaciti, dognati, dovesti, dotjerati

c. to achieve another goal:
dograditi, dohraniti, dokositi, doreći

2. iz-

a. move something or oneself from an inner to an outward or from a lower to an upper position:
izbaciti, izgovoriti, izgurati, izkociti, izići, iseliti

b. excessiveness:
izljubiti, ispavati se, izvikati se

c. completion, thoroughness:
izboriti, izgoreti, izlupati, izumeti, izvrstiti

d. distributive meaning:
izopijati se, ispolagati

3. mimo-

This prefix is added to very few verbs and it does not influence the basic meaning of the verb. The most common verb with this prefix is mimoići which originates from mimoilaziti (to go around).

4. na-
 - a. to put one object on another:
nagaziti, navuci, nametati
 - b. connotation of saturation in reflexive verbs:
nacitati se, nalupati se, nagledati se
 - c. inchoative meaning:
nagristi, napuciti
 - d. simple accomplishment (with no semantic alteration):
naciniti, nagomilati, nauciti, napisati
5. nad-
 - a. to arrive or put something over something else
nadastrijeti, nadviti se, nadletjeti
 - b. excessiveness in meaning:
nadigrati, natpjevati
6. o- / ob-
 - a. to encompass an object completely, to perform an action from all sides:
obgrliti, obici, ograditi, ogrnuti, okruziti, opkoliti, okovati
 - b. general encompassing:
obogatiti, obraniti, ocistiti, opljackati
7. od-
 - a. separation and withdrawal of an object and digression:
odbaciti, odlepiti, opasti, otkazati
 - b. action of a verb denoting an answer to an unprefix verb:
odazvati se, odgovoriti, otpisati, odjeknuti
8. po-
 - a. distributive meaning:
polomiti, popusiti, pocrkati, polijegati, porazbijati
 - b. limited action (for a while):
poigrati se, polezati, posedati, popricati
 - c. action on the surface of an object:
pogaziti, posoliti
 - d. finite action (concluded action, up to the end):
pobuniti, pojesti, popiti, potonuti
 - e. transformation
pocupati, pokupiti
9. pod-
 - a. action performed underneath an object:
potkopati, potkovati, posmetnuti
 - b. finite action (concluded):
pothraniti, podmiriti

10. pre-
- a. an action done by crossing over an object;
prebaciti, pregažiti, preletjeti, preskočiti, previditi, prevući
 - b. separation:
prelomiti, preseći, pregristi
 - c. change of place:
predati, preseliti, preliti
 - d. encompassing of time and space;
pregledati, prebraniti, prenočiti, prekriti
 - e. excessiveness, augmentation:
prejesti se, preplatiti, prepuniti
 - f. finite (concluded) action:
prebrojiti, prekrojiti
11. pred- This prefix indicates that something is put in front of something else.
predbaciti, pretkazati, pretpostaviti
12. pri-
- a. indicates fusion, approach, addition:
prigraditi, prikovati, pristupiti, privući, privezati
 - b. addition:
pritociti, privredeti
 - c. diminution:
prikriti, pridici, pričuvati, pripitomiti, prisetiti se
13. pro-
- a. an action through something else:
probošiti, probušiti, prokopati
 - b. passing near something else:
prohujati, projahati, projuriti, protrcati
 - c. finite (concluded) action:
procitati, prokleti, promrznuti, proživjeti
 - d. inchoative connotation:
progovoriti, propjevati, proplakati, proraditi
 - e. forbidding an action:
prokazati, proreći

14. raz-
- a. separation of two or more parts:
razagnati, razbacati, rastaviti, razdvojiti, razleteti
 - b. development and spreading around:
razgledati, razmotati, razviti
 - c. returning to a previous state:
raspopiti, razvenčati
 - d. intensity:
razbesniti se, razljutiti se, raspricati
15. s-
- a. unification, gathering:
sabrati, sakupiti, sjediniti, sljepiti
 - b. separation, dissolution:
sjahati, sleteti, svuci, zbaciti
16. su- (basic co- in English)
- a. association:
sudjelovati, supostaviti
17. u-
- a. conclusion of an action inside something:
ubaciti, uleteti, upasti, upisati
 - b. removal:
ukloniti, umaci
 - c. finite (concluded) connotation:
uciniti, uloviti, uraditi, umreti
18. uz-
- a. motion upwards:
uzdici, uspenetrati
 - b. motion in the opposite direction:
uzvratiti, uzmaci
 - c. intensity and inchoative meaning:
ushodati, uskliknuti, uzbuniti se, uzburkati

19. za-

This prefix has many different connotations.

- a. To take a position or put something into something:
zabaciti, zakaciti, zametnuti
- b. to grasp something:
zagrliti, zakrpati, zazidati, zakloniti
- c. to take a position:
zadržati, zastati, zaustaviti
- d. beginning of an action:
zaplakati, zasvirati, zatresti
- e. conclusion of an action, quick action:
zabilježiti, zaplašiti

REVIEW OF VERB - PREFIXATION

Meaning, Connotation	Prefixes and Examples				
	mimo-, na-, ob-, pri, s- -ici	na- navoziti	do-, nad-, pod-, pre-, pred-, pro-, uz-, za- -letjeti	raz-	raz-
Perfection					
Repetition Distribution	iz- izbuditi	na- navoziti	od- odnositi	po- poizginuti	
Inchoative	na- nagristi	pro- propjevati	uz- uzletjeti	za- zapjevati	
Finite	do- dobjezati	iz- izboriti	u- ugaziti		
Separation Dispersal	od- odbaciti	pre- prekinuti	raz- razbacati	s- skinuti	
Approach Connection	pri- priliti	s- skupiti	sudjelovati		
Encompassing	o-/ob- o/b/graditi	pre- prekriti	za- zakoriti		
Transformation	iz- izmrviti	na- nacijepati	o- / ostrici	po- pocupati	u- ubratiti
Creativity	iz- izgovoriti	na- napisati	o-/ob- o/b/zidati	od- odsvirati	s- sagraditi

REVIEW OF VERB - PREFIXATION

Meaning, Connotation		Prefixes and Examples				
Perfection	mimo-, na-, ob-, pri, s- -ici	do-, nad-, pod-, pre-, pred-, pro-, uz-, za- -letjeti			raz- razmetati	
Intensity	raz- (+se) razljutiti (se)	uz-a(+se) uzburkati (se)	za- (+se) zamisliiti (se)			
Excessiveness	nad- nadrasti	pre-, prestici				
Augmentative Form	pre- presoliti					
Diminutive Form	po- ✓ popricati	pri- prihraniti	pro- prosetati			
Saturation	iz- (+se) izvikati (se)	na- (+se) najesti (se)				
Attainment of a State of Being	za- (+se) zaparloziti (se)					
Anticipation	pro-, proreci					

REVIEW OF VERB - PREFIXATION

Meaning, Connotation		Prefixes and Examples			
		mimo-, na-, op-, pri, s- -ici	do-, nad-, pod-, pre-, pred-, pro-, uz-, za- -letjeti		raz- razmetati
Perfection					
Contrast	na- nasjesti	raz- raspopiti	uz- uzmaći	za (+se) zabrojiti (se)	
Obtain, in Position	na- (+se) nabosti (se)	nad- (+se) nadviti (se)	pod- podmetnuti	za- zasjesti	

Prefixation - Continued:

Meaning, Connotation				
Znacenja	Prefixes and Examples			
Motion				
Inward	u- uvesti	za- zavesti		
Outward	iz- izvesti			
Away From	od- odvesti	uz- uzdici		
Up To	do- dovesti			
Motion Through	mimo- mimoici	nad- nadletjeti	pre- prevesti	pro- provesti

Choose the correct verb and fill in the blanks with the correct form.

1. Ona je videla pismo i _____ od radosti.
smejati se/nasmejati se
2. Mi smo malo _____ i onda otišli kući.
sedati/posedeti
3. Zar je _____ u 3 sata?
ići/poći
4. Mi smo _____ celi dan po sumi.
ići/poći
5. On je _____ malo a zatim odgovorio na moje pitanje.
misliti/pomisliti
6. Posle večere oni su _____ dugo u parku.
šetati/posetati
7. Ovo je vrlo dobar roman, ja sam ga nekoliko puta _____.
čitati/pročitati
8. Da li si _____ ove novine.
čitati/pročitati
9. Ovde je hladno, da li je neko _____ prozor?
otvarati/otvoriti
10. Ja sam dugo _____ bridge ali nisam ga
učiti/naučiti

učiti/naučiti
11. Moj prijatelj nije mogao da dođe sa mnom u bioskop zato što se
_____ za ispit.
spremati/spremiti

12. Ona je _____ kada je videla svoju staru majku.
plakati/zaplakati
13. Ova kuća je dugo _____ ali nije sasvim izgorela.
goreti/dogoreti
14. Deco, idite u park i _____ malo.
poigrati/igrati
15. On se _____ za vreme rata.
bogatiti/obogatiti

Fill in the blanks with the correct verb in the correct form.

1. Vreme je da _____ spavati.
leći/ležati
2. Molim vas, _____ mi ovaj problem.
objasniti/objašnjavati
3. Vi treba da _____ svaki dan ovaj lek.
uzeti/uzimati
4. Molim te _____ sutra kod mene.
doći/dolaziti
5. Prestanite _____!
vikati/viknuti
6. Ona je obećala da _____ na ovo pismo.
odgovoriti/odgovarati
7. On stalno _____ na svoj ispit.
misлити/pomisliti
8. Ja sam zvonila mome bratu, ali on se ne _____.
odazvati/odazivati
9. Studenti su izišli iz razreda i _____ na sve strane.
ići/razići
10. Ja sam star i dugo _____ ali to još nisam
živeti/proživeti
_____!
živeti/doživeti

Underline the correct word in the following sentences and make it agree with the agreement.

1. On (govoriti/progovoriti) o svome radu sa velikim zadovoljstvom.
2. Svi su zasuteli kada je on (govoriti/progovoriti).
3. On je loši učenik, on je morao da (ponoviti/ponavljati) prvi razred gimnazije.
4. Odjenom sam (osetiti/osećati) da mi je hladno.
5. Ona se zaljubila u njega (osetiti/osećati) da će ga uvek voleti.
6. Ona ga je još uvek volela i (osetiti/osećati) da on nju ne voli.
7. Ja volim Evropu (živeti/proživeti) sam tamo 2 godine.
8. Ona se naljutila na njega i (baciti/izbaciti) iz kuće.
9. Ja ne volim da se (seliti/iseliti) ali izgleda da moram opet da se (seliti/iseliti) iz ovog stana.
10. Jabuke su (pasti/otpasti) sa drveta.

Translate the following sentences into Serbo-Croatian. Be sure to choose the aspect of the verb which conveys the situations in the sentences below.

1. Let's sit down and have a little chat.

2. Did you have a smoke this morning?

3. I put too much salt on this meat.

4. Why don't you finish eating this soup?

5. We have to surround the enemy.

6. I do not like to clean fish.

7. We have to spend the night here.

8. He presupposes that I know that.

9. Do not fill my cup to the brim.

10. She sat for hours and spoke on and on.

11. We came home and took off our coats.

12. I can't get the thoughts about the war out of my head.

13. When we arrive in Paris, we will go see the city.

14. She got so angry that she ran out of the room.

15. They stopped the car and threw their luggage in it.

LESSON 2

Impersonal Constructions and Generalizations

An impersonal sentence is a type of sentence in which there is no evident grammatical subject. Impersonals are not marked for subjects. Among the forms which may be grammatical subjects are a noun, a pronoun, a substantivized adjective, a participle (used as a noun) in the nominative case, an ordinal, a cardinal, a collective numeral or quantitative word in the nominative case in combination with a noun phrase in the genitive case, nouns that express quantity in the nominative case with a noun phrase in the genitive case, a noun phrase with the head noun in the nominative case, an invariable part of speech, a whole sentence, or an infinitive.

A basic grammatical sentence construction can be transformed into an impersonal construction by changing the grammatical relationship between the subject and the predicate. The construction transformed that way becomes impersonal. Usually the third person plural of the intransitive verb is replaced by the third person singular, and the reflexive pronoun *se* in the accusative is used even with intransitive or non-reflexive verbs. In the past tense, the verb assumes the neutral form -lo and the subject of that sentence is not expressed:

Gore su igrali do svitanja.

turns to: Gore *se* igralo do svitanja.

The translation of the first sentence would be:

They danced upstairs till dawn.

that of the second:

There was dancing upstairs until dawn.

or, in another example:

Dosta *su* jeli i pili. (They ate and drunk a lot.)

Dosta *se* jelo i pilo. (There was a lot of eating and drinking.)

The second sentence is definitively a generalization.

Sometimes the subject is expressed but one has to differentiate that form from the passive voice. Examples:

✓
Vozace *posebno* upozoravaju na sklizak teren.

The impersonal construction would be:

Vozace *se* *posebno* upozorava na sklizak teren.

but the passive voice would be:

Vozaci [✓]se posebno upozoravaju na sklizak teren.
(here the third person plural for the doer remains)

These impersonal constructions are very common in the Serbo-Croatian language, especially the construction without a subject.

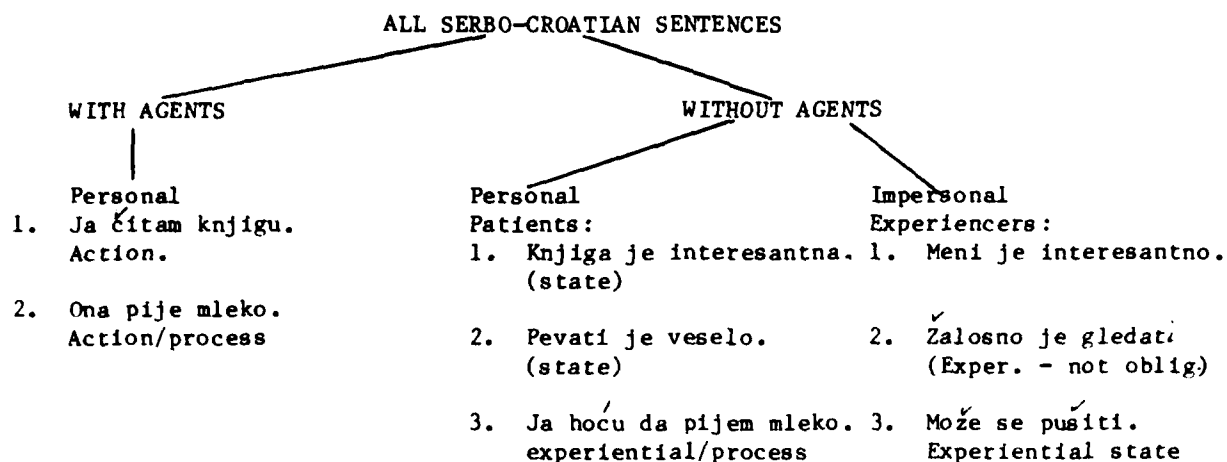
To distinguish between personal and impersonal sentences, we must discuss the nature of Serbo-Croatian sentences in general. There are two basic types of sentences: agentive and agentless. Agentive sentences contain an agent - an animate noun in the nominative - commonly known as the "doer" of the action. In the sentence: Ja citam knjigu, ja is the agent. This type of sentence is personal because there is marked agreement between the subject ja and the predicate citam. Even if the subject pronoun is deleted, the predicate is still marked for an understood agreement. If the subject is an inanimate noun and agrees with an action verb, it is commonly known as an instrument.

All agentive sentences are always personal. Agentless sentences can be either impersonal or personal. Impersonal sentences are always agentless. Impersonal sentences describe a state which may not require an experiencer noun - the person affected by the state, expressed in dative. One can say Meni je hladno with the experiencer meni stated, or just hladno je with the same concept in mind, but not necessarily implying and certainly not stating the experiencer of the state - meni. The experiencer does not have to be stated for the sentence describing the experiential state to be valid.

Some personal sentences may also be agentless, such as On je veseo. On is not performing any action. Although it refers to an animate noun, it is not an agent. On here is considered a patient pronoun. A patient pronoun combines with state verbs or with an auxiliary plus an adjective which describes a state. In personal, agentless sentences the subject always agrees with the predicate and the patient noun can never be omitted without making the sentence incomprehensible.

The distinction between personal and impersonal sentences is, therefore, that personal agentless sentences are marked for agreement between subject and predicate and must always have the patient noun present, whereas impersonal agentless sentences are not marked for agreement between the experiencer (in the dative case) and predicate (which describes an experiential state), and the experiencer does not have to be explicit to preserve the notion of the sentence.

The following diagram summarizes this.



Since the experiencer and the predicate do not agree in impersonal sentences, the predicate consists of an invariable third person neuter impersonal form. The predicate of an impersonal sentence may be:

1. a short form third person singular neuter adjective, called an ADVERBIAL PREDICATE. This morphological marker does not change regardless of the object, person, or location affected by the state described by the impersonal predicate.

Adverbial predicates describe physical surroundings and natural phenomena:

- Hladno je. - It is cold.
- Toplo je. - It is warm.
- Vlažno je. - It is humid.
- Sparno je. - It is stuffy.
- Tesno je. - It is crowded.

Please note that in English, impersonals of this type are expressed by the use of "It is."

Some adverbial predicates describe physical and mental states:

- Njemu je teško. - It is hard for him. (difficult)
- Meni je dosadno. - I am bored.
- Svima je veselo. - Everyone is happy.
- Njoj je prijatno. - It is pleasant to her.

II. a third personal singular transitive, intransitive or reflexive intransitive verb (in the neuter -o forms, if it is in the past tense).

(Intransitive): Smrzavalo se u Beogradu. - It was freezing in Belgrade.

(Transitive): Mara se trese od straha. - Mara is shivering with fright.

(Reflexive): Meni se čita. - I feel like reading.

III. a modal predicate denoting permission, obligation, necessity, prohibition or impossibility is also often used in impersonal constructions. Here are some examples:

može se - one may, it is permitted, it is possible

ne sme se - one may not, cannot, it is impossible, it is forbidden

mora se... - one has to...

ne da se... - it is impossible...

treba... - one should, it is necessary

IV. a noun that loses its function as a noun but not its meaning. Nominal predicates are nouns which describe a state of will or convenience, convey time, or give an ethical or moral evaluation of circumstance. E.g.:

Vreme je ići kući. - It is time to go home.

Greh je trošiti novce. - It is a sin to spend money.

Sramota je... - It is a shame...

Tebi je muka to gledati. - It is a torture for you to see this.

In impersonal expressions these nouns lose their noun function and characteristics of grammatical agreement; e.g., gender, number. They become invariable and, in the past tense, the auxiliary verb remains in the neuter third person singular form:

Vreme je bilo ići kući.

Greh je bilo trošiti novce.

Tebi je bilo muka to gledati.

V. an Infinitive Predicate may stand as:

a) just a one word infinitive sentence which conveys a command:

Ustat! - Get up!

Čitati! - Read!

b) with complements such as an object:

✓
Sta ciniti? - What can one do?

Kako dospeti tamo? - How does one get there?

Depending on the context, infinitive impersonals are used with certain degrees of modality: commands, obligation, need, or rhetorical questions.

VI. a short form past passive participle in singular neuter form from a transitive verb, since only transitive verbs can provide past passive participles. The action described by the participle is assumed to have taken place and continues up to the present, unless marked for the future by bice or biti ce. E.g.:

✓
Nama je receno doci (da dodjemo) kući u sumrak.
We were told to come home when it gets dark.

✓
Odlučeno je čekati kod suseda do sutra.
It was decided to wait at the neighbor's until morning.

The above sentences have verbal complements with the impersonal predicate participle. These complements are kept in the infinitive or "da" constructions. The agent of the action can only be determined from context. In some cases the agent must be assumed to be a third person plural. E.g.

✓
Već je objavljeno o sastanku. - Već su objavili o sastanku.

A large number of verbs in Serbo-Croatian are reflexive although their English counterparts are not. As we already know these verbs have the subject in the dative case. It can often be an intransitive verb used with the unstressed reflexive pronoun se. E.g.:

Govori m^u se. - He likes to talk.

Spava joj se. - She likes to sleep.

Gleda im se ovaj film. - They would like to see this movie.

✓
Čini m^u se... - It seems to him...

✓
Livade se kose više puta u godini. - The meadows are mowed many times a year.

✓
U ratu se kuće pale. - In wartime houses are burned.*

*Note the passive voice in English.

As one can observe, these verbs usually indicate a certain mood or intention to act.

The sentence Nju se ne pita.

can be translated as: She is not being asked. (literally) or better:

No one is asking her.

In the following sentence

✓
Coveka se osudjuje na smrt streljanjem.
The man is sentenced to be shot.

we have a nominal predicate in instrumental case, and the subject in genitive case.

In the following example we have a familiar ti form of the verb often used for generalizations and the reflexive se with a non-reflexive.

✓ ✓ ✓
Nikad ~~ne~~ znaš gde ga se može naći.
One never knows where he can be found.

On rare occasions in generalizations the reflexive se can be omitted, but the verb is definitely in the neutral form in past tense.

Another important rule to keep in mind is that when an indicative sentence is transformed into an impersonal construction in the past tense, the subject is always in the genitive. E.g.:

U zakonu su bili paragrafi na osnovi kojih su zabranjivali
i kaznjavali stranačku aktivnost.

rendered in impersonal form:

U zakonu je bilo paragrafa na osnovi kojih se zabranjivalo
i kaznjavalo stranačku aktivnost.

Identify the construction of the following sentences:

1. On je zaradio točno toliko novaca koliko mu je trebalo za put.
2. Ona je govorila glasno da se orilo preko ulice.
3. Marko je stručnjak da mu nema ravna.
4. Ona je takva da su svi s njom zadovoljni.
5. Ja ću to učiniti neka kaže ko što hoće.
6. Ne mogu da se setim njegovog imena da me ko ubije.
7. Koliko god radila, ne mogu si dozvoliti novi auto.
8. Oni će to učiniti makar se svi na glavu postavili.
9. Ne bi mogao biti grub da je i htio.

10. Ljudi bi ostali ovde dulje da je vreme bilo bolje.

11. Obrati se drugima ako oni možda[✓] nebi na to pristali.

12. Ja ću[´] poći sam ako niko neće[´] doći.

Identify the construction of the following sentences:

1. Najveća je zima kada se sunce radja.
2. Dijete se veseli kad se igra sa ostalom decom.
3. Govorio je se majkom dok su stajali na ulici.
4. Kiša je počela da pada čim smo ušli u kuću.
5. Nisam ga videla otkada je otisao na universitet.
6. Ptice odlete na jug prije nego nastupi zima.
7. Čekam dok se otvore dućani.
8. Prošlo je mnogo vremena dok sam zaradio ovu kuću.
9. Volim da živim gdje god je toplo.

10. Neznam otkuda on ima toliko novaca.

11. Nije otišao kamo su otišli ostali vojnici.

12. Ona je ostala u sobi odakle su svi ostali izišli.

Transform the following sentences into generalizations, keeping the same tense of the verb.

1. Oni ih prisiljavaju na uzmak.
2. Vagali su i dijelili meso.
3. Pucali su danono[/]cno.
4. Oni idu u operu peš[/]ke.
5. Koga god pitaju odgovor je da ne znaju.
6. Oni misle da je on dobar student.
7. Trebaju da mu kazu^v to.
8. Pisali su u novinama da je on dobar predsednik.
9. Govorice[/] o tome mnogo.

10. Dozvoliti će mu da ode iz zemlje.

11. Oni su pevali celu noć.

12. One su muzile krave.

Transform the following sentences into personal constructions.

1. Nije se videlo ko će pobediti.

2. Njemu se ne pišu pisma.

3. To se ne može verovati.

4. K jutru je zahladilo.

5. Vreme je produženo.

6. Ne savetuje se dugo ležati na suncu.

7. Radilo bi se više da su plate veće.

8. U senatu je bilo glasano o tome.

9. Rečeno je da se ide kući.

10. Nama je osigurano mesto u teatru.

11. Ulica je preplavljena vodom.

12. Tamo se nije moglo [✓]živeti.

13. Ustanovljeno je da je on lopov.

14. Ovde se zabranjuje [✓]pušiti.

15. Zabranjeno je nagnuti se kroz prozor.

16. Ministru Haigu je receno Ne.

17. [✓]Iskusalo se sve [✓]što se moglo.

18. Predlog nije [/]odbacen.

LESSON 3

The Sentence

Syntactically the sentence is the largest unit of meaning in language. The construction of a sentence is based on the choice of smaller language units: words, their forms and order.

Every sentence can have two forms, the basic one and the transformed one. This means that the content of the basic form in the transformed form does not change. The sentence transformations below illustrate the principles of basic and transformed sentence possibilities.

Basic Form

Changed Form

Potok teče.	]	- can be joined by i:	Potok teče i zubori.
Potok zubori.			
Potok teče.	]	- can be joined by changing the second verb to a <u>participle</u> :	Potok teče zuboreći.
Potok zubori.			
Ovde voda je mutna.	]	- can be changed by using the predicate adjective attributively:	Mutna voda je ovde.
Pocinje leto.	]	- can be changed to a noun phrase by reinstating "pocinje" as a noun:	Pocetak leta.
Pas trci.	]	- can be changed by <u>negation</u> :	Pas ne trci.
Snijeg pada.	]	- can be changed to a <u>question</u> :	Pada li snijeg?

The meaningful construction of a sentence consists of relationships between the words and the order of words in a given sentence. For example: "Ispred decak u trcati nego" shows a sequence of Serbo-Croatian words, but they do not form a coherent sentence. There are definite rules of agreement for words as well as rules for word order or "word sequencing." Both categories of rules must be observed simultaneously so that information can be conveyed meaningfully and with a minimum of obscurity. Individual words create the relationship between grammar and meaning. The choice of forms is not arbitrary. For example, one cannot say: "veće je popila kava." This sentence, although the word order is correct, does not have any semblance of grammatical order, as can be observed in the underlined forms. Grammatical choices for words in a sentence depend on the verb in the sentence or clause. If a sentence contains a transitive verb, chances are that there may be an object in the accusative case; e.g., "Zaustavio je konja."

A sentence may become more semantically involved by:

- 1) the addition of a subject in the nominative case:

Jahac[✓] je zaustavio konja.

- 2) the addition of an adverbial modifier:

Jahac[✓] je na proplanku zaustavio konja.

Jahac je tog jutra iznenada zaustavio konja.

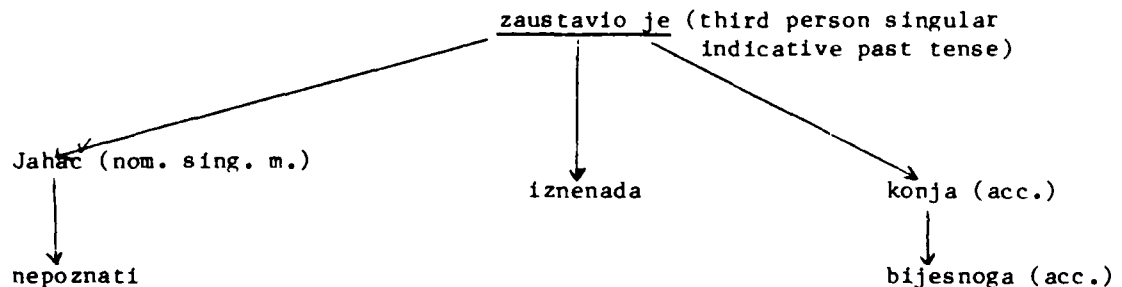
- 3) the addition of an adjective to the subject:

Ne[✓]poznati jahac...

- 4) or the addition of an adjective to the object:

...bijesnoga konja

This scheme of sentence involvement can be diagrammed as follows:



The words from which the arrows stem govern the words to which the arrows point. In any word groups there are words that determine the forms of dependent words, as is shown in this diagram.

The basic grammatical components of a sentence in Serbo-Croatian are the subject, predicate, object, and adverbial modifiers.

Components of a Sentence

The principal parts of a sentence are the subject and the predicate.

The subject is grammatically independent of the other sentence elements. It answers the question ko? (who) and sta? (what).

Otac je doktor.	Ko je doktor?	<u>Otac.</u>
Knjiga je na stolu.	Sta je na stolu?	<u>Knjiga.</u>

The Subject

The grammatical construction of a sentence unequivocally requires a subject. In traditional grammars, the subject can be a grammatical one in the nominative case, or a logical one in any oblique case. Here we will deal only with the grammatical one since the latter is discussed with the adverbial modifiers in the following chapters.

The subject may be any part of speech, even a word group. It is the only truly independent member of a sentence. The subject may be expressed by the nominative case of:

- a) a noun:

✓
Covek je došao.

- b) a personal pronoun:

Oni to ne znaju.

- c) an adjective:

/
Staro se ne vraca.

Hrabar se ne boji borbe.

- d) a cardinal number:

Jedan i jedan su dva.

- e) an ordinal number:

/
Treci nije došao.

- f) a collective number:

Dvojica su sve gledali.

- g) a possessive pronoun:

✓
Tvoji nisu došli.

- h) a definitive pronoun:

Svi su bili sretni.

- i) a demonstrative pronoun:

✓
To je bilo juce.

- j) an indefinite pronoun:

Neko je kucao na vratima.

k) an interrogative pronoun:

Ko to zna?

l) a negative pronoun:

Niko to ne zna.

Nista ne znam.

m) an infinitive:

Zabranjeno je nagnuti se kroz prozor.

When an infinitive is used as a subject, it is always neuter and singular and must agree with the verb.

n) a subject can also be expressed by a word group:

1) an entire phrase:

Decije "necu da ucin" mi je dosadilo.

When an entire phrase occupies the subject position of the sentence, it is considered neuter and singular and must agree with the verb.

2) a cardinal or collective number in the nominative case plus a noun in the genitive:

Dva vojnika su isli u rat.

Prošlo je deset minuta.

Note that when a construction of this type occupies the subject position, the predicate may appear in either the singular or the plural. There is a tendency, however, to use the plural when the subject precedes the verb and the neuter singular form when the subject follows the verb; e.g.,

Pet studenata su prisustvovali na lekciji.

Na lekciji je prisustvovalo pet studenata.

In the first example, the use of the plural would seem to indicate the speaker's concern for the five individual people who make up the group of students. The use of the singular in the second example seems to indicate his concern for the group as a singular unit, rather than the individual in it. The same tendency applies with collective numerals.

Dvoje dece su dosli.

Doslo je dvoje dece.

If, however, a collective or cardinal number is used with a modifier, such as "svi," "ovi," or an adjective, the verb must be in the plural regardless of the order in which the subject and the predicate appear.

Ovo troje su zakasnili.

Ostali pet studenti su otisli.

- 3) a quantitative adverb plus a noun in the genitive:

Nekoliko pasazira su izašli iz vlaka.

Iz vlaka je izislo nekoliko pasazira.

Here again, the verb will appear in either the singular or the plural, depending upon the order in which the subject and the predicate appear in the sentence.

- 4) a quantitative noun in the nominative case and a noun in the genitive:

Celi red pitanja je bio rešen.

Here verb agreement depends on the number and gender of the quantitative noun "red."

The Predicate

The predicate is grammatically dependent on the subject. It answers the questions a) sta radi? (what does the subject do) and b) sta je uradeno? (what is being done by the subject). The predicate may also complement the subject by means of verbs like biti- "to be." In that case, it answers the questions, "Kakav?" (what sort of thing is the subject), "Ko je on?" (Who is the subject), or "sto je to?" (what is the subject).

Sta su radila deca? Oni su se igrali.

Sta je uradeno sa kucom? Ona je prodana.

Kakva je ona devojka? Ona je lepa devojka.

Ko je bio Tito? Tito je bio predsednik Jugoslavije.

Together the subject and the predicate form the grammatical and meaningful center of a sentence. All other elements in the sentence are subordinate to them. In the present, future, and past tenses, the verb of the predicate must agree with the subject in number and person.

A predicate may be either simple or compound.

The Simple Predicate

The simple predicate is the most common type of predicate which is expressed by a verb.

1. In the indicative mood:

a) a present tense verb:

Ja čitam knjigu.

b) a past tense verb:

Ja sam čitao(la) knjigu. (imp.)
Ja sam pročitao(la) knjigu. (perf.)
Ja čitah knjigu. (imp.)
Ja pročitah knjigu. (perf.)
Ja bejah čitao(la) knjigu. (imp.)

c) in the future tense:

Ja ću čitati knjigu. (imp.)
Ja budem čitao(la) knjigu. (imp.)
Ja ću pročitati knjigu. (perf.)

2. In the imperative:

Ustanite, vec' je kasno. (imp.)

Dajte mi olovku. (perf.)

3. In the subjunctive mood:

Ako bih više učio ja bih položio ispit.

The Compound Predicate

The compound predicate consists of two parts. These parts can be either verbal or nominal.

The Compound Verbal Predicate

The compound verbal predicate consists of an infinitive and an auxiliary verb in a personal form. In the compound verbal predicate, the form after "da" is considered to be the semantic center of the sentence.

Oni su hteli da spavaju.

The auxiliary part, or link, or other verb of a compound verbal predicate may be expressed by:

1. A verb in a personal form:

Mi smo vec počeli jesti.
Ja hocu da svršim moje zadatke.

2. a short form adjective of state:

On je sposoban da uradi to.

3. a phrase consisting of nouns and verbs:

On je u stanju da to uradi.

The Compound Nominal Predicate

The nominal part or link of a compound nominal predicate may be expressed by the following parts of speech:

1. a noun in the nominative or instrumental cases:

Moj otac je lekar.
Ona bejase detetom.
Ja cu biti oficirom.

2. an adjective:

Ona je lepa.
Noć je tamna.
Stol je drven.

3. a participle:

Vrata su zatvorena.
Ova žena je udata.

- 4) a pronoun:

Ova knjiga je moja.
To su bili oni.
Pobeda je bila nasa.
Cije je ovo kaput?

5. an adverb:

Sekretarica je brza.

Zima je tu.

6. a numeral:

Pet i pet su deset.

Nas smo troje.

A compound nominal predicate can be expressed in:

the Genitive Case:

Devojčica je slaba zdravlja.

On je uvek svoje glave.

the Dative Case:

Kuća će biti tebi a novac meni.

any Oblique Case:

Pismo je od njegove majke.

Oci su bile bez sjaja.

Nedelja je za odmor.

Kuća je na brijegu.

Ona će biti u školi.

Polja su pod ledenim snijegom.

An Infinitive can occur with the linking verb "biti" in the third person singular. It implies necessity, obligation or that the action could occur.

Nikoga nije bilo cuti.

Da mi je tako živeti.

The predicate may be a noun in the nominative where the linking verb is omitted:

Mirna plovidba.

Dobra rec.

A predicate may be also an exclamation:

U pomoć!

Evo čoveka!

Categories of the Predicate

Every predicate falls into one of these categories: I. personal, II. aspect, III. tense, and IV. mood. In the personal category are designations of the first, second and third person, singular or plural. In the category of aspect are perfective and imperfective verbs. The category of tense can be divided into: present, past and future and completed present, completed past and completed future. The category of mood contains the indicative, imperative and conditional moods.

I. Personal Predicates:

The choice of a personal verb ending depends on the relationship of the speaker to the person addressed and to the content of the message. The first person designates the person who is speaking.

Sg. govorim, pevam, pišem, pitao sam, (ja)

Pl. govorimo, pevamo, pišemo, mislili smo, (mi)

The second person designates the person whom the speaker is addressing.

Sg. govoriš, pevaš, pišeš, pevao si (ti)

Pl. govorite, pevate, pišete, pevali ste (vi)

The third person designates a person, idea or thing about whom (which) the speaker talks. It is neither the speaker nor the one who is addressed.

Sg. govorii (on or ona), peva, piše, je pevao (la)

Pl. govoreu, pevaju, pišu, su pevalii (le) (one, oni)

II. Aspect Predicates:

There are two categories of aspect:

1. Perfective - expresses an action or occurrence or state, regardless of the time in which it happened. It is to be considered a unit regardless of its duration.

Probudio se radostan.

Tako je poceo rat!

Hoće li doci?

Ona to pomisli i ode.

2. Imperfective - describes an action, occurrence or state with regard to the tense of its happening. It should not be considered as a unit. The stress here is on its duration. This duration of action, occurrence or state can be observed in a span between its beginning and its end. It is divisible, and each part of such action has its place in time.

Ova larma traje već 3 meseca.

On je prastao svima.

III. Tense

When analyzing the tenses, we have to keep in mind certain grammatical factors in the categories of tense, since tenses in Serbo-Croatian do not necessarily correspond to the tenses in English. An absolute present tense is expressed only with an imperfective verb. An absolute past tense, a future, or a relative present, past, or future tense can be expressed by both aspects.

Sada je lepo.

Jesen je.

Danas je nebo oblacno.

Note: the time span in this case can be very long. In the real present tense there is no difference between the absolute and relative grammatical terms.

The relative present tense with a perfective and imperfective verb can often relate to the past. It is then called the historic present.

- a) historic present of imperfective verbs:

Odjednom cujem glasove.

On nista ne govori zeni.

Mi cekamo a njega sve nema.

b) historic present of perfective verbs:

Večeras kada sam čitao, muha mi sleti na knjigu.

On mirno zapali cigaretu i zapuši.

Note: The historic present is commonly used when parallel with an absolute past; e.g.,

Ustane i stade čekati.

The relative present tense which refers to future action is expressed by the use of an imperfective or less frequently, by a perfective verb. This is then called the future present.

a) Future present of imperfective verbs:

Vlak odlazi za nekoliko minuta.

Sutra idemo u bioskop.

U Zagreb dolaze leti mnogo turista.

b) With perfective verbs one usually finds an adverb, most "možda" (maybe):

Možda dođe tvoj brat sutra.

Možda se vidimo u nedelju.

The relative present which does not relate to the present, past or future is called the present of all tenses, and is rendered by:

a) imperfect verbs:

Kad god je žedan ja mu pružam vodu.

b) perfective verbs:

Ponekad vas ne razumem.

Zimi oblaci poduše planinu.

The present tense is used most often in proverbs.

Zrela kruška sama pada.

Sit gladnom ne veruje.

A concluded present tense can be relative or absolute. It is expressed with a perfect tense, mostly with perfective verbs, since the effects of a completed action are more important than its span in time (in that situation), the perfect cannot be replaced by the imperfect, aorist or historical present:

Ugovorio je sastanak (i sada ima obavezu).

Vojnici su zauzeli ovaj grad (i sada ga drže).

Ispružio se na krevet (i tako leži).

One su stigle iz daleka (i sada su tu).

If, in these examples, the past tense is replaced by the aorist, then the absolute past tense would be expressed and not the completed present tense. This is an important factor to be remembered for accurate translations.

Ugovorih sastanak. - I had made an appointment.

Vojnici zauzeše ovaj grad. - The soldiers conquered this city.

Ispruži se na krevet. - She/he stretched on the bed.

One stigoše iz daleka. - They arrived from far away.

The same is true for the completed present, expressed by the past tense of perfective verbs, when the duration of the action is stressed.

Tek sam mu juče pisao (i sad je pismo na putu).

If one replaces the perfect with an aorist, the stress is more on the duration of the action as a unit in the past.

Tek mu juče pisah.

Very often in the perfect tense the link je is omitted after the enclitic se. The style then becomes smoother.

Oglasio se sa uzdahom.

Smijala se na terasi.

Nowadays the use of the imperfect and aorist is more stylistic. An absolute past is formed by using the imperfect.

Kisa pljuštase.

To bijase veliki dogadjaj.

Bejah tada student.

A relative past is seldom expressed by the imperfect. It is found in proverbs and it relates to all possible tenses.

Ne pitase kad se ženjase.

The absolute past with the aurist.

Poceka neko vreme pa zakuca opet.
Ljudi se odmakose.
Padoše jedan drugom u zagrljaj.

The aurist in the relative past can relate to the near future:

umrijeh od zedi!

Utopih se!

The aurist can relate to any tense in proverbs:

Dva losa ubise Milosa!

Nesta blaga, nesta prijatelja.

The past perfect is seldom used and indicates a complete action in the past.

The plusquam of perfective verbs:

Pricao mi je da se Marija bila rasplakala.

U ljude je bilo uslo neko nespojstvo.

The plusquam of imperfective verbs:

Oni ne bejahuziveli tamo. (very rare)

Bejase se dosuljao kao magla.

The future tense can also indicate the absolute future and a relative future. Both perfective and imperfect verbs can indicate the absolute future tense. Here are some examples of imperfective verbs expressing the absolute future.

Dete ce ici u skolu.

Ko ce na to cekati.

Ovako ce to biti.

Perfective verbs:

Sutra cu to svrsiti.

Poci cemo u 10 sati.

The relative future, which mostly relates to the past, is used in narratives or proverbs and is called the historic future.

Pravi drug neće svog druga ostaviti u neprilici.
Dok jesunca biti će i cveća.
Bit će da ste ih izgubili.

IV. Categories of Mood

Mood can be expressed with the indicative, imperative, conditional and optative.

The indicative is also called the declarative and relates to all statements in all tenses. The imperative urges somebody to do some action. The conditional expresses a possibility. The optative expresses a desire or wish.

The imperative is always grammatically in the present tense and expresses an absolute present. E.g.

Pogledaj mi ruke!
Ustaj ne čekaj!
Neka dođe!
Nemoj to da radiš!

A relative present tense relates to all tenses and is used in narratives and proverbs. E.g.

Netraži čudesu!
Posalji ludo u vojsku, pa sedi i plaći.

The conditional is only connected to the present tense. It can be an absolute and relative present. The following examples are conditional I of imperfective verbs:

Sve bih sama radila.
To ne bih nikada mislio.
I ko bi znao šta će biti.

The conditional I of perfective verbs.

Sama bih konac udjenula.
Tako biste postradali.

The conditional can also express a wish.

O, kakobi se čovjek želio izvuci odavde.

A wish can also be expressed by the conditional use of the modals hteti, moci, trebati, orati, etc.

Htela bih ti pokazati.

Danas bi mogao biti petak ili subota.

An iterative conditional is also found in narratives and is used for stylistic purposes.

Kako bi jutrom odlutao, tako isto s vecera dolazio.

Nista [↓]JA ne bih poduzimao.

The conditional II is connected with the completed present tense which relates to the past.

Da se je moglo, oni ne bi bili otisli.

Kako bi se bila smirila da sam joj dao to.

Here are examples of the differences in meaning of usage between the Conditional I and the Conditional II.

C II. Bili biste sigurno umakli (i sada ne biste bili tu).

Bio bi nam pucao u leđa (i sada bismo bili mrtvi).

C I. Sigurno biste umakli (sigurno biste [✓]zeleli umaci).

Pucao bi nam u leđa (mogao/[✓]zeleo bi nam pucati u leđa).

The C I. examples clearly connote desire, while the C II. sentences connote concluded action.

These forms are mostly used to express a desire in the second and third persons:

[✓]
Zivjeli mladenci!

Dobro dosli!

Vrag te odnio!

[✓]
Zivjela!

Peculiarities of Subject-Predicate Agreement

Deletion of the Subject in personal sentences:

The subject of a sentence is often deleted in:

Commands

Otvori vrata.

Kazite mi to.

Invitations and requests

Dodite sutra.

Posaljite joj cvece.

Or when the subject can be determined by the verb ending

Dosao je bez kaputa. (on)

Rekle su to. (one)

Sedese u kafani. (oni)

Moglo joj je biti 10 godina. (completely deleted in age expressions)

Muka mi je od svega.

Smrkava se.

Collective Nouns

Collective noun ending in -ica: obojica, dvojica, trojica, sedmorica have to agree with the verb in the plural.

Obojica imaju zene.

Dvojica se stalno svadaju.

But when the helping verb biti is involved, the verb will agree with the collective noun in the singular feminine form.

Obojica su pevala.

Sestorica su zarobljena.

The collective neuter nouns: oboje, dvoje, troje, cetvero, etc., agree with the verb in the singular.

Petoro razgovara, a troje slusa.

A helping verb will agree with the collective noun in the singular neuter form:

Doslo je četvoro.

Oboje je obučeno.

If many nouns of different genders are used together as a subject, the verb will be in the plural masculine form.

Polje, livada i vinograd su bili lepi.

If the subject is comprised of nouns of different genders in the singular, the verb may agree with the gender of the closest noun:

Poteklo je vino i rakija iz buradi.

Dosao je pionir i pionirka.

If the subject is comprised of nouns of the same gender, the verb will agree in the plural and gender of the nouns. But if they are of different genders, the gender of the verb will be determined by the closest noun.

Zaledili su se potoci i rijeka.

Celu zimu su padale kise i snjegovi.

Secondary Parts of the Sentence

Secondary (auxiliary) parts of the sentence fall into three categories:

1. the object
2. the attribute
3. the adverbial modifier

1. The object is that part of the sentence which describes the person or thing which receives the action of the verb.

Majstor se latio posla.

Sta čita student? Student čita novine.

Kome odgovara učitelj? Učitelj odgovara studentu.

O čemu govore studenti? Studenti govore o ispitu.

Čime se bavi vaš otac? Moj otac se zanima muzikom.

The predicate in the grammatical structure of a sentence often requires, with or without a preposition, a noun in some oblique case: genitive, dative, accusative, locative, or instrumental. This noun is called the object. In English, it is known as the direct and indirect object. The case is determined by the verbal governance and not by the form of the verb. If the verb governs the accusative case we have the direct object, and the verb is transitive. A transitive verb sometimes requires a direct and indirect object (dative case), but if the verb is intransitive, the dative case is not considered the indirect object. Some intransitive verbs require either the genitive, locative or instrumental case.

Some verbs require two cases: accusative and genitive, or accusative and dative, or accusative and instrumental.

Some intransitive verbs require an object in a prepositional phrase. E.g.

Uzdaj se u se i u svoje kljuse.

Ne zavidi prijatelju na uspjehu.

The object is required of a particular verb and is not merely a supplement to the predicate. This is the main difference between an object and an adverbial modifier. Characteristically, an adverbial modifier can be used to replace some other words.

1. Pas se repom brani od muha.

"Repom" here is an adverbial modifier because it replaces the phrase "pomocu rapa." However, consider the following sentence:

2. Pas zamahne repom od radosti.

"Repom" cannot be replaced with some other words and it is the object of the verb zamahnuti. The meaning of the verb depends on the accompanying lexeme, repom.

In the first sentence, od muha is the object because it cannot be replaced by other words. In the second sentence, od radosti is an adverbial modifier since we can say zbog radosti instead.

In the sentence, "Camac se primace obali," obali is an adverbial modifier of direction. It could be expressed as: prema obali, k obali, or do obale.

In the sentence, "Radujem se prolecu," prolecu is an object required by the verb radovati se and cannot be replaced by another phrase.

All intransitive verbs then may have for verbal modifiers, while transitive verbs require objects. An adverbial modifier can be omitted and the sentence would still be complete, while a transitive verb without an object would create an incomplete sentence. F.g.

Ja sam nasla...

Veselim se...

Hteo sam razveseliti...

Sunce susi...

But: "Vlak ce krenuti u podne" can be rendered without the u podne.

An object can be a noun, pronoun, number, adjective used as a noun.

Sretah prijatelja.

Obradovao sam ga.

Dvojica cekaju trecega.

Dajem mladima poklone.

Some verbs require an object with a preposition. These are: izgubiti, pretjerati, ustrajati, ogledati se, oskudjevat, uzivati, govoriti, misliti, debatirati, prepirati se, raspravljati, zaljubiti se, naici.

Some transitive verbs require a direct object in the accusative and a prepositional object in the locative case.

Prekinuli smo ga u poslu.

Rolest ga je omela u razvoju.

In the sentence "Zahvalio sam mu na poklonu," the verb requires a dative (mu) and na poklonu (accusative) as a prepositional object.

2. The Attribute

The attribute identifies a quality or property of an object. It answers the questions kakav/kakva/kakvo (what kind of), čiji, čija, čije (whose), koji, koja, koje, (which).

Kakvu knjigu čita student? Student čita interesantnu knjigu.

Čiji je ovo rečnik? To je rečnik učitelja.

U kojem redu sedi ona? Ona sedi u prvom redu.

Kakva je ona devojka? Ona je lepa devojka.

3. Adverbial Modifiers

Adverbial modifiers indicate the place time, cause, manner, or purpose, quantity or direction of an action. They answer the questions:

gde
kuda
otkuda
kada
kako dugo
ot kada
do kada
kako
zasto ✓
zbog čega
iz kakvog razloga
koliko

Place

Gde si bio juče? Ja sam bio u školi.

Time

Kada počinje čas? Čas počinje u 8 sati.

Direction

Kuda idete? U školu.

Cause

Zašto niste došli? Mi nismo došli zbog kise.

Manner

Kako ide vaš sat? Moj sat ide dobro.

Purpose

Zašto ideš u dućan? Idem po novine.

Quantity

Koliko studenata imate? Imam vrlo mnogo studenata.

All words that answer a question are parts of the sentence. Words like prepositions, conjunctions or particles are not parts of a sentence because no questions can be answered by them specifically. Sometimes they will be included as parts of a sentence if they are coupled with another word.

The adverbial modifier can be expressed by an adverb, prepositional phrase, case expression and particle.

Adverb: Danas bi moglo biti kiše.

Stoga su se deca razila.

On je naglo izišao iz kuće.

I tu je počela tragedija.

Prepositional Phrase:

Seljaci su obavili poslove u polju prije zime.

Dati ću ti novac do subote.

Učenici se vraćaju iz škole.

Jučer sam na ulici sreo prijatelja.

Čovjek je pred vratima zastao.

Ona je s ponosom pogledala na svoje dete.

Pas je skočio u reku.

Ivan je oputovao k sestri.

A case expression consists of a noun and an attribute. With the genitive it expresses time. E.g.:

Tog dana on nije došao u školu.

Svake noći ona dolazi kasno kući.

Prošle nedelje smo bili na izletu.

Trećeg dana je sve prošlo.

In the dative case the adverbial modifier can indicate.

Direction of the verb:

Svaka ptica svome jatu leti.

Vrana vrani oči ne kopa.

Isao je svome bratu.

Intention of the action:

Otac je sinu sagradio kucu.

Sebi ores, sebi siješ, sebi ćeš i žeti.

A logical subject indicating the performer of the action in the dative case (impersonal constructions):

Ne ide mi se u vodu.

Čovjeku je žao deteta.

Majci se spava.

In the accusative case, a case expression consists of a noun or a noun and attribute. It indicates a time element.

Kisa je padala celu noc.

Treci dan su otisli.

Sunce se videlo još za trenutak.

In the instrumental case an adverbial modifier may indicate:

Means by which an action is performed:

Pisem crvenom olovkom.

Vozim se automobilom.

Dobar uspeh se postizava marlji vošcu.

Udarí ga loptom po glavi.

Location:

Trzaj prođe vlakom.

Vetar je duvao uvalom.

Time element:

Nema ga da dođe danima!

Godinama je nisam video.

Manner:

Išao je sitnim koracima.

Gledala je zalosnim očima.

Teškom mukom sam to svrsio.

Indication of an instrument by which something is done or which does something:

Gradovi su opasani zidinama.

Ljudi su nervozni, obuzeti strahom.

Bio je i sam potresen njenom tugom.

A particle can express a stressed action:

Bas sam se odmorio.

Lijepu li smo devojk^u videli.

Položio si dakle ispit.

A double adverbial usage can enforce or diminish an action.

Dečak je sve vrlo brzo naučio.

Vlak je nekako sporo primicao stanici.

Tek jučer je prestala padati kiša.

Jos i sada drhti.

Determine what type of subject is each of the following sentences.

1. Pokazite mi put.
2. Pevale su u sumi celi dan.
3. Razmišljao je o prošlim vremenima.
4. Moglo im se na licu videti.
5. Ne da mi se čekati na njega.
6. Treba im pomoći.
7. Eto, sad je bolje.
8. Lete niza stijene i ne zaustavljaju se.
9. Trese me groznica.
10. U njoj se javi radoznalost.
11. Nesto se u selu dogada.
12. I onda se dogodilo najstrašnije.
13. Bratovo je i moje.
14. Mićije je svačije.

Identify the type of compound predicate in each of the following sentences.

1. Oni su [✓]poceli da piju.
2. Ja ne mogu to da uradim.
3. Ona je premlada da se uda.
4. Vrata su staklena.
5. Njih je petoro u automobilu.
6. Pobeda [✓]će biti nasa[✓].
7. [✓]Cija je ovo kuca[✓]?
8. On [✓]će biti prvi u skoli[✓].
9. Daleko nam je do njega.
10. On je jako ljen.
11. Nikoga nije bilo tamo videti.
12. Zdravo!
13. Ne [✓]može se tako raditi.

Determine the mood, tense and aspect of the predicate of each of the following sentences.

1. Oni placaju njene račune.
2. Ovo dete progovori vrlo rano.
3. Neka on kaže što misli.
4. Ja ću uloviti mnogo riba danas.
5. Kada bih samo položio ovaj ispit!
6. Vojnici bejahu vrlo hrabri.
7. Donesite mi flašu vina.
8. Dođoh, videh, pobedih.
9. Požuri mi smo već zakasnili na predavanje.
10. Ja budem spavala dugo.
11. Ti si pred vratima zastala.
12. On će doći večeras na sastanak.
13. Obala je bila opustjela.
14. Brodovi su potopljeni u okeanu.

Underline the subject in each of the following sentences and determine what type of subject it is.

1. Moji su na putu.
2. To su sve glupi ljudi.
3. Tesko[✓] je misliti o tome.
4. Dvoje dece danas nema u skoli[✓].
5. Ko nije pojео svoje meso?
6. To me se nista[✓] ne tice[✓].
7. Prošlo je deset godina od kada sam ga videla.
8. Neko, ce[✓] platiti za ovo.
9. Svi misle samo na sebe.
10. Mora nesto da se uradi.
11. Ovo dvoje nisu muz[✓] i zena[✓].
12. Mnogo problema nije reseno[✓].

LESSON 4

Word Order

Word order in Serbo-Croatian is more flexible than in English. Therefore, the possibilities for expression are greater. Emphasis and shades of meaning can be expressed by manipulating word order.

Normal word order in Serbo-Croatian is subject-verb-object. This word order is stylistically neutral. E.g.

Vetar nosi lišće.
S V O

On izvadi sat.
S V O

In exclamations the predicate occurs in the first place.

Evo brata! - Here is the brother!
P S

Eto izvora! - There is the well!
P S

Adverbs normally occur before predicate verbs.

Ona bojažljivo otvori oči.
S V O

If an adverbial modifier is a prepositional phrase, it stands after the predicate.

Djed je otišao u polje.

Oženio se nakom tri meseca.

Kaput mu se vuče po podu.

In complex sentences all attributes, appositions and modifiers stand in front of the words they modify. Adjectives always stand before the noun they modify.

nova skola
prva knjiga
izgazena trava

Prepositional phrases and adverbs of place (odavde, odande, otuda, slijeva, etc.) stand after the word they modify.

dijete bez roditelja

susjed slijeva

pas sjajne dlake

In geographical terms which involve modifiers, the modifiers will occur before the noun they modify.

Crna Gora

Novi Sad

Slavonska Pozega[✓]

But, in official titles or in nicknames, the modifier frequently follows the noun which is modified:

Ivan Grozni

Richard Treci[/]

Karlo Veliki

In English the article "the" follows the name.

Richard the Third

Ivan the Terrible

Appositions may occur before or after the noun they modify:

Gradi se cesta oko grada Zagreba.

On je siromah primio dosta udaraca.

Adverbial modifiers stand after the predicate:

Sava tece mutna.[✓]

Ostao je neutesen do smrti.[✓]

In independent complex sentences which are stylistically neutral; i.e., sentences which follow normal word order rules, the subordinate clause usually follows the main clause. E.g.:

Učinite tako kako smo se dogovorili.

Sve možeš reći njoj koja te voli.

Zatrese glavom, istrese kapljice.

Već sam vam rekao da ne mogu ostati.

In these sentences you should remember that the conjunction always introduces the dependent clause.

All dependent clauses except clauses of manner, clauses of comparison and clauses of result may be put in front of the main clause for emphasis. E.g.

Kako si ko prostre, onako će i spavati.

Ako to niste vidjeli, niste ništa videli.

Kuda vojska prođe, tu trave ne raste.

In direct discourse the predicate stands right after the quotation marks, like in English:

"Docí ćemo," rekose svi u isti glas.

But if the sentence in quotations follows the main clause, regular word order occurs.

Svi rekose u isti glas: "Docí ćemo."

Vocatives and modal words have completely independent positions.

Ja to, brate, ne mogu učiniti.

Vi ste, dakle, odbili ponudu.

For the purpose of emphasis, word order is often stylistically changed to an atypical error. A word appearing in an unusual position will attract attention.

Position of the Subject:

The subject is often placed at the end of the sentence for emphasis.

Zvonio ti je Ivan.

The word order is especially common at the beginning of a narrative. Special attention should be given to word order in sentences with enclitics. An enclitic is a word or particle, without the independent accent, which depends on the preceding word. Examples of enclitics are: the short forms of personal

pronouns, the reflexive se, short forms of helping verbs (sam, si, je, smo, ste, su, or ce, cemo, etc.), the connective enclitic li in questions, or the bi - forms in the conditional mood.

If a compound tense is used, the helping verb in enclitic form is in the second place, after the subject. The adverb stands between the helping verb and the infinitive or participle.

Snijeg je lagano sipio.

Kisa ^rce ^vnoćas prestatⁱ.

The enclitic can also be placed between the attribute and the noun:

Tiⁱ je vetric ^rmrsio kose ^vdevojke.

Va^a su mi ^vnaklapanja dosadila. or

Tko bi god jeo te jabuke, razboleo bi se.

Enclitics cannot be placed at the beginning of a sentence, nor after the negative adverb ne, nor conjunctions i and a:

Zvonili ste?

Govorili bi da su znali.

Position of the Object

The direct object will often appear as the first element in a sentence to indicate that it is first in the speaker's mind.

Ovu novu knjigu ^vcitam sa ^vuzivanjem.

In impersonal sentences, the indirect object in the dative case, which expresses the logical subject, often precedes the predicate.

Meni je dosadno.

Njoj je lepo tamo.

Please note that all impersonal sentences are considered to have a typical word order because they have no subject.

In generalized personal sentences the direct object will precede the predicate.

Njega su zatvorili.

Position of the Attribute

The further away the attribute stands from the noun it is modifying, the greater is the emphasis.

It may appear in the beginning of the sentence:

Odličnu ste izabrali knjigu.

Prekrasna je ona žena.

It can appear on the end of the sentence for special emphasis:

Čovjek je on bio hrabar.

Emphatic words like:

bas, ipak, samo, naročito

emphasize the atypical word order.

A verb enclitic also cannot be at the beginning of a sentence unless it stands with the particle li. All questions have this word order:

Je li vam je tesko?

Je li je on dobar?

Da li ste videli to?

In dependent clauses enclitics stand right after the interrogative and relative pronouns:

Ne ide nikuda jer je lijen.

Znate li što nas muči?

The kind of enclitic also determines position. After an accented word, the connecting enclitic li comes first. Verbal enclitics are in second place and pronominal enclitics in third place:

1 2 3
Pitam se da li ćete mu vi pomoći.

1 2 3
Ne znam da li bi ga prepoznali.

The verbal enclitic je stands after the pronominal enclitic:

1 2
Vidio ga je samo jedanput.

1 2
Ona nam je poslala novaca.

After verbal reflexive enclitics the je is usually omitted:

On se smijao.

NOT: On se je smijao.

Tresao se od straha.

NOT: On se je tresao od straha.

In a sentence with many pronominal enclitics next to each other, the cases determine the word order. First is the dative, next the genitive, and then the accusative:

Roditelji su mi ga poklonili.

dat. acc.

Omladinci su nam ih izgradili.

dat. acc.

^v
Zao mi ga je.

dat. gen.

The same rule applies with the se or reflexive verbs:

On joj se nasmesio.

dat. acc.

Djeca su ih se nagledala.

gen. acc.

These rules about enclitics must be followed regardless of style or emphasis, in simple as well as in complex sentences.

The negative particle ne or ni stands before the predicate. If it contains a compound tense, ne stands right before the enclitic:

ne bih verovao, ne bi^{ase} cuo, ni^{je} odustao.

The ni always stands in the middle of the compound preposition:

Ni od koga.

instead of: od nikoga.

To se ne prodaje ni za ^všto.

instead of: za ni^ata.

Because non-native speakers make most of their mistakes in the use of enclitics, you must learn these rules.

Definite and Indefinite Articles

Although Serbo-Croatian does not have a definite or indefinite article, you can still distinguish between "the" and "a" by manipulating word order.

Most sentences contain two types of information: given, or old information, and new information. The new information is essential to the sentence, for it is the reason for the sentence. When new information is introduced, people tend to place it at the end of the sentence. Once this information has appeared, it will not normally appear at the end of the sentence unless the speaker wishes to emphasize it. Let us compare the two following sentences:

Stara [✓]žena je otvorila vrata. - The elderly woman opened the door.

Vrata je otvorila stara [✓]žena. - An elderly woman opened the door.

In the first sentence this elderly woman must have been mentioned before. She therefore becomes "the elderly woman." In the second sentence, however, "elderly woman" stands at the end of the sentence and must, therefore, be new information. So we translate it with "an elderly woman." (A very significant rule for translations.)

Read the following sentences and state whether the word order is typical or atypical. Indicate what word is being stressed. Change the existing word order to the other possibility.

Nas ti ne razumeš. _____

Nju je probudila velika larma. _____

Juce je on dosao u Beograd. _____

Ja cu ti pokazati sliku. _____

Njega je poslao otac. _____

Mi cemo biti tamo. _____

Neobican je bio ovaj film. _____

Vreme oni provode bez svakog rada. _____

Ja se ne secam prvog mog dana na poslu.

Da on neće doći sam znala. _____

Dolazio je taj čovek! _____

Njima je vrlo lepo tamo. _____

Kriminalno je ovo društvo. _____

Braca su im ih poslali. _____

Ovog slikara zaista volim. _____

Jer je prozor zatvoren prostorija je zagušljiva.

Ponese i vreću mada je bila poderana.

Baka je volela unučice i rado im je donosila slatkiše.

Knjigu koja je nestala ćemo naći.

Gotovo svaki dan kiši.

Cvjet će ovaj procvjetati sutra.

Kad bi samo njegova majka bila živa, koliko bi se radovala.

Njega ko pobedi, taj je junak.

Snijeg je zapao već u novembru, što je bilo vrlo neobično.

LESSON 5

Syntax

An analysis of sentences and clauses in Serbo-Croatian will help you to understand the structure of the language and improve translation skills.

Classification of Sentences According to Meaning:

Serbo-Croatian has four basic kinds of sentences:

- DECLARATIVE: Ja sam dobar student.
IMPERATIVE: Budi dobar student.
INTERROGATIVE: Da li sam dobar student?
EXCLAMATORY: Tako dobar student!

Sentences may also be classified according to the number and kind of clauses they contain. Usually four types are found.

- I. Simple Sentences
- II. Compound Sentences
- III. Complex Sentences
- IV. Compound-Complex Sentences

I. Simple Sentences

A simple sentence is a sentence containing one main clause and no subordinate clauses:

Otac radi.

Jugoslavija je Narodna Republika.

A simple sentence can contain two or more verbs joined by a coordinate conjunction:

Petar je ustao i polako izisao iz sobe.

If a sentence has two coordinated subjects, it is still a simple sentence:

Marija i Ivo su sedeli i gledali televiziju.

A sentence will become complex or compound only when each verb has its own subject.

II. Compound Sentences

A compound sentence consists of two or more main clauses. Two main clauses in compound sentences are most often connected by coordinated conjunctions:

Prosao je trenutak i vlak je krenuo.

Nisi junak, niti te je junak rodio.

The second clause in each of the sentences above is independent of the first clauses. Dependent clauses occur in sentences like:

Dosao sam na vrh planine kada je svanulo.

Independent compound sentences can be joined by:

a) Coordinate conjunctions:

i, pa, pak, te, ni, niti

Devojka sedi kraj mora pak sama sebi govori.

Nismo ga ni videli ni čuli.

Noga mu se izmakla i on pad ne na snijeg.

b) Adversative conjunctions which occur in sentences where the clauses contrast with each other in content.

a, ali, nego, no, vec, pa, pak, dok, kad, samo

Ona je radila, a ja sam čitao novine.

On je slušao, ali nije mogao da razume.

Jutrom je mrak još podnošljiv ali navecer nikako.

Seljaci su se isprva grozili no napokon se umirise.

Mati nije krenula s njime na put vec je ostala kod kuće s decom.

Plan je dobar samo ga mi sada ne možemo prihvatiti.

Upravo smo se spremili na odmor kad eto ti njega opet na vratima.

The independent clauses comprising these sentences can stand separately as complete thoughts.

- c) Disjunctive conjunctions join two independent clauses into one sentence and convey the distributive meaning of "either..., or." In Serbo-Croatian the main disjunctive conjunction is ili.

Ili ti ne goviriš pravilno, ili ja ne čujem dobro.

Drug će nam doneti knjigu ili će je poslati.

Put se pred njima neprestano proširivao ili se put pak naglo suzavao u gotovo neprohodnu stazu.

Sve te suprotnosti su bile još više zaostrene ili su poprinsule nešto drukcije oblike.

If the sentence has two different subjects, the clauses have to be separated by a comma, as is the case in the first example.

- d) Exclusive conjunctions convey the meaning of exclusion, "except." They are:

samo, samo što, tek, tek što, jedino

The clauses joined by these conjunctions must be set off by commas.

Sve je bilo divno, samo vreme nije.
(Everything was great except the weather.)

On je dobar čovek, samo pije mnogo.

Ovde je lepo, jedino vreme nije.

Tek što sam dosla, dete je počelo plakati.

- e) Conclusive conjunctions convey a result expressed in the clause containing the conclusive conjunctions:

dakle, zato, stoga

The clauses joined by these conjunctions are set off by commas.

Naucio sam zadacu, zato cu se odmarati.
(I learned my homework, (and) therefore I will rest.)

Ustala sam kasno, stoga cu zakasniti u školu.

On sada ne radi, zato nema novaca.

Juce nisi ucila, zato moraš danas mnogo uciti.

The position of the subordinate clause in the construction of compound sentences determines what type of sentence it is. There are five basic types:

- I. Subjunctive Sentences
- II. Predicative Sentences
- III. Attributive Sentences
- IV. Objective Sentences
- V. Adverbial Sentences

I. Subjunctive Sentences

In subjunctive sentences, the dependent clause answers the question who or what? and replaces the subject with pronouns.

Taj marljivo radi. Taj će biti nagrađen. =
 Tko marljivo radi biti će nagrađen.
 (Whoever works hard will be rewarded.)

If a sentence has a demonstrative pronoun as the subject of the first clause and the pronoun subject refers to the demonstrative pronoun in the second clause, both demonstrative pronouns can be deleted and replaced by an interrogative pronoun in the first clause. E.g.

Taj rano rani. + Taj dvije sreće grabi. =
 Ko rano rani, dvije sreće grabi.

Other examples are:

Ko ne poznaje zakona vrši nasilje.

Što je bilo dole sada je gore.

Onaj ne ljubi manje. + Onaj mnogo suti. =
 Ne ljubi manje ko mnogo suti.

Taj nema slobode. + Taj o slobodi sanja. =
 Ko slobode nema taj o slobodi sanja. (In this example the taj of the second clause is not omitted.)

The demonstrative to occurs in impersonal expressions in the da clause, which expresses speech, thought and feeling.

Danas je nedelja. Po svemu se to oseća.

Po svemu se oseća to da je danas nedelja.

Po svemu se oseća da je danas nedelja.

These subjunctive sentences are called declarative.

Istina je da čudes[✓]a nema.

Sramota je da ne niko nije odazvao pozivu.

Prīca se da ni u vas vino nije lo[✓]se.

These sentences originate from:

To je istina. Čudes[✓]a nema.

To je sramota. Niko se nije odazvao pozivu.

To se prīca. Ni u vas vino nije lo[✓]se.

The conjunction da will sometimes be repeated when joining more than three independent sentences.

To se pretpostavljalo. + Niprijatelj je slab. +
To se pretpostavljalo. + Neprijatelj će brzo popustiti. =
Pretpostavljalo se da je neprijatelj slab, da će brzo popustiti.

In addition to da, kako and gde are used as connectors in the dependent clauses.

Odmah se doznalo kako im finansijsko stanje nije mi najmanje dobro.

The sentence is a compilation of the following independent sentences.

To se odmah doznalo. + Finansijsko stanje im nije mi najmanje dobro.

Jasno se čulo gde ga majka opominje. = To se jasno čulo + Matī ga opominje.

A dependent clause can be added to a main clause by using the relative pronouns kađ, što, koji, čiji, kakav, kolik as conjunctions.

To se ne zna. + Tada dolazi ministar. = Ne zna se kada dolazi ministar.

Knjiga je na stolu. + Čija je to knjiga. = Čija ne ovo knjiga tamo na stolu.

Ko to zna. + Kakav je to čovek. = Ko zna kakav je to čovek.

Vidi se to. + Taj dečak dobro naprednje. = Vidi se koji dečak dobro naprednje.

Pronominal adverbs such as gde, kamo, kuda, otkuda, odakle, kada, otkada, dokada, kako can be used to connect subordinate clauses to main sentences;
e.g.,

To se vidjelo. + Ondje će avion sleteti. = Vidjelo se gdje će avion sleteti.

To se pretpostavlja. + Tamo vetar puse. = Pretpostavlja se kamo
(kuda) vetar puse.

To se ne čuje. + Odakle dolazi auto. = ne čuje se odakle dolazi auto.

To se ne kaže. + Tada se to dogodilo. = Ne kaže se kada se to dogodilo.

To se zna. + Otada ona ima prvo novaca. = Zna se otkada ona ima prvo
novaca.

The verbs used above express acts of speech, thought and feeling.

II. Predicative Sentences

These are sentences which modify the subject and replace an adverbial predicate--the predicate being the part of a sentence or clause that expresses something about the subject and consists of a verb with or without objects. Predicative sentences are introduced by the conjunction words:

ko, šta, kakav, takav, or čiji

(Ko je gazda?) Gazda je ko se trudi.
A master is the one who works.

(Kakav si bio?) Kakav si bio, takav ćeš i ostati.
As you were, so shall you remain.

(Kakva je bila magla?) Magla je bila takva, da se nije videlo ni korak
pred sobom.
The fog was such that you couldn't see a step
ahead of you.

(Kakav sam bio?) Kakav sam bio takav ću ostati.
I shall remain the same as I was before.

The conjunctions da and da bi are used to join a subordinate predicate clause to main clauses. Da is used to indicate a consequence brought about by the information of the first sentence. It is used when takav is in the first clause.

Kiša je takva da se ne može izći.
The rain is such that one cannot go outside.

Tvoj rad je takav, da smo njime vrlo zadovoljni.
Your work is such that we are very satisfied with it.

In the main clause the pronoun takav functions as the predicate to the noun rad which is described in the dependent clause. Therefore, "tvoj rad je takav..." is a predicative clause.

Da bi indicates a consequence brought about by the main clause and is used when ne takav is the predicate of the main clause.

Kisa nije takva, da se ne bi moglo izaci.
The rain is not such that one couldn't go out.

**Note the need for the past tense of the predicate in the clause in which da bi appears.

Note the similarity in structure of the subordinate predicative clause introduced by da and da bi and that of the attributive subordinate clauses introduced by da:

Kisa je takva da se ne može izaci.
(A predicative clause with da modifying the predicate takva.)

Lije takva kisa, da se ne može izaci.
(An attributive clause modifying the demonstrative adjective takva.)

III. Attributive Sentences

These are sentences which answer the question who? or which? modifying a noun in an attributive sentence; e.g.,

Posjetili smo druga koji je obolio.
We visited a friend who got sick.

The meaning of the sentence would not change if we would use a past passive participle construction.

Posjetili smo oboljelog druga.

When a sentence relates to a noun or pronoun of a previous sentence it becomes a relative clause. Because of its construction and meaning, it is also called attributive because it modifies that noun or pronoun. It is connected to the main clause by the relative pronouns:

koji, koja, koje, čija, čije, čiji, što, kakav, kakva, kakvo

or by the adverbs:

gde, kamo, kuda, otkuda, kad and da.

Examples:

Svaki covek ima neku slabost. + Slabost se može pretvoriti u strast. =
Svaki covek ima neku slabost koja se može pretvoriti u strast.

Onaj će dobiti nagradu. + Onaj je najbolji u razredu. =
Nagradu će dobiti onaj koji ne najbolji u razredu.

If a perfect which denotes a concluded present is used in the main clause, the future exact has to be used in the attributive sentence; e.g.,

Ja necu nikad prevariti onoga. + Onoga sam ljubila. =
Ja necu nikad prevariti koga budem ljubila.

Often the koji can be replaced by sto:

Ona je obrisala suze sto su joj dosle na oci.
Dovršili smo posao sto smo ga juce započeli.

If a relationship of possession or belonging exists between the two clauses, the linking conjunction will be ciji, cija, cije; e.g.,

Svratio sam prijatelju. + Kuća pripada prijatelju. + Kuća se nalazi na uglu.
= Svratio sam k prijatelju kojemu pripada kuća. +
Svratio sam k prijatelju kojemu pripada kuća koja se nalazi na uglu.
= Svratio sam k prijatelju čija se kuća nalazi na uglu.

The genitive of koji can often replace the pronoun ciji; e.g.,

Upoznali smo čoveka. + Srce pripada čoveku. + U srcu gori ljubav prema narodu.
= Upoznali smo čoveka u srcu kojega gori ljubav premo narodu.

If two sentences have takav as their subjects, one of them will be replaced by kakav in the same gender, number and case. The kakav sentence will take first place and the takav in the second sentence may be omitted because the kakav of the first sentence conveys the implied takav.

Učenicima je pripala nagrade. + Učenicima su nagradu zaslužili. + Nagrada je takva.
= Učenicima je pripala nagrada koja je takva.
= Učenicima su zaslužili nagradu koja je takva.
= Učenicima je pripala takva nagrada. Takvu nagradu se učenici zaslužili.
= Učenicima je pripala takva nagrada kakvu nagradu su zaslužili.

And finally:

= Učenicima je pripala nagrada kakvu su zaslužili.

The following sentences illustrate connecting adverbs as clausal conjunctions.

Sazidali su kuću. + Tamo se nalazio bunar. =
Sazidali su kuću gde se nalazio bunar.

Idem u školu. + Tamo je isla i Ana. =
Idem u školu kuda je isla i Ana.

Ja sam bio tamo. + On je tada dosao. =
Ja sam bio tamo kada je on dosao.

Ja to znam. + On to ne zna. =
Ja znam da on to ne zna.

IV. Objective Sentences

Dependent sentences which complement verbs requiring odd cases; i.e., not nominative, are objective sentences since they usually modify the direct or indirect object; e.g.,

Radnici obecavaju da će unaprijediti proizvodnju.
(The workers promise to raise their productivity.)

✓
Sta obecavaju radnici? The answer is the direct object (da će unaprijediti proizvodnju). This holds true since we can express the same in:

Radnici obecavaju unapredjenje proizvodnje.

Unapredjenje is the direct object in this sentence.

An object clause which is connected to the main clause by means of the conjunction da usually involves:

Verbs of speech: ✓ Receno mu je da o tome ne govori.

govoriti
kazati
pričati
obecati
uvjeravati

Verbs of thought: Mislim da on sve razume.

znati
verovati
zaboraviti
padati se

Verbs of feeling: Hocu da sutra dodjes.

✓
cuti
videti
gledati
slusati

The connectors for object clauses are da, kako, or gdje. Sometimes the da connector may be omitted and the infinitive used without any change in meaning; e.g.,

✓
Čovjek je sposoban da savlada prirodom.

čovjek je sposoban zavladatai prirodom.

LESSON 6

COMPLEX SENTENCES

Adverbial Clauses

Some types of complex sentences are composed of a main clause and an adverbial clause. Adverbial clauses modify a verb, an adjective, an adverb or another clause. They can be categorized semantically as:

Clauses of Time	-	Vremenska
Clauses of Space	-	Mjesna
Clauses of Manner	-	Naci [✓] nska
Clauses of Purpose	-	Namerna
Clauses of Result	-	Posledic [✓] na
Clauses of Concession	-	Dopusna
Clauses of Comparison	-	Poredbena
Clauses of Cause	-	Uzro [✓] cna
Clauses of Condition	-	Pogodbena

Usually adverbial clauses appear at the beginning or the end of the main clause. They are introduced by subordinate conjunctions; e.g.,

Nemoj [/]doci dok nismo spremni za tebe.
(Don't come until we are ready for you.)

Clauses of Time

Like corresponding simple adverbs, adverbial clauses of time answer the question when? The connecting words are usually:

kada, dok, dokle, kako, otkada

They indicate when the action of the main verb is performed. The relation of the action of the main verb to the action of the subordinate clause can be stated in three perspectives:

The action of the two verbs can be:

1. Simultaneous. This relationship is connected with adverbs:

kada
dok
dokle
kako
otkada
odonda
odsada

Prošla su tri meseca kako radimo na istom poslu.
(It's been three months now that we've been working on the same job.)

This sentence originates from:

Sada su prošla tri meseca. + Sada mi radimo na istom poslu.

The use of kako as a time identifier joins the two sentences as well as subordinates the action to the time phrase.

Analyze the following examples in which the same time conditions exist:

Nije se protivila kada sam joj dao cveće.
(Originally from: Nije se protivila tada. + Tada sam joj dao cveće.)

Podupirati ću ih dok mi je daha. =
Podupirati ću ih dotle. + Dotle mi je daha.

Mati se brine o deci dok god živi. =
Mati se brine o deci dotle. + Dotle mati živi.

In the following examples, the time perspective is more exact:

Sav se promet tuda otkada su nacinili most. =
Otada se sav promet kreće tuda. Otada su nacinili most.

Prošla je već godina dana kako se nismo videli. =
Odonda je prošla već godina dana. + Odonda se nismo videli.

2. Action after the action of the dependent clause.

The adverb of time, odmah, indicates action immediately after the action expressed by the verb of the main clause and can be replaced by:

čim, dok, kako, tek što, tek, istom, pošto, proje, no što.

On je skočio s kreveta čim je otvorio oči. =
On je skočio s kreveta. + On je odmah otvorio oči.

Moraju se rastajati tek što su se sastali. =
Moraju se odmah rastajati. Odmah su se sastali.

Kad budeš razumeo bice vec kasno. =
Tada si razumeo. + Tada će biti kasno.

Otići ćete u šetnju pošto napišete zadacu. =
Otići ćete u šetnju. Odmah napišite zadacu.

Prijatelja čuismo prije no što ga ugledasmo.

Ptice odlete prije nego nastupi zima.

3. Action before the action of the dependent clause.

Sentences which have a perfective verb in the second clause and a perfective or imperfective verb in the first clause indicate that the action of the dependent clause occurred before the action in the main clause.

Conjunctions for this type of temporal adverbial clause are:

prije nego, and prije no što.

Dodjite prije nego je kasno. + Dodjite tada. + Tada nije kasno.
(Come before it is too late.)

Ptice odlete prije nego nastupi zima. =
Vec tada ptice odlete. + Vec tada nastupi zima.

S prijateljima ću živeti kad svi oni odu. =
S prijateljima ću živeti onda. + Onda svo oni odu.

Ruža vene kada se ubere. =
Ruža vene tada. + Tada se ubere.

Clauses of Space (Mjesna recenica)

Adverbial clauses of space again like the corresponding adverbs answer the question where? or where to? or how far? The connecting adverbs are:

gde, ovde, tu, onda, kamo, kuda, otkuda, odakle, dotle.

Gde su bila pusta polja, izrasle su nove tvornice.
(Where there were empty fields now there are factories.)
= Ovde su bila pusta dolja. + Ovde su izrasle nove tvornice.

Odakle god došla, uvek si dobrodošla.
(Wherever you came from, you are always welcome.)
= Odakle god došla. + Tu si uvek dobro došla.

Analyze how the following sentences are combined into clauses of space:

Brat je otisao onamo. + Onamo su brata zvali. =
Brat je otisao kamo su ga zvali.

Pratili su ih dovde.* + Dovde su im sljedili trag. =
Pratili su ih dotle su im sljedili trag.

*Dovde is almost synonymous with dotle, dovde, and donde. Dotle and dovde are interchangeable.

Nova će cesta uglavnom prolaziti tuda. + Tuda je prolazila stara cesta. =
Nova će cesta uglavnom prolaziti kuda je prolazila stara cesta.

Adverbial Clauses of Manner (Nacinska recenica)

If the adverbs ovako, tako or onako are used in two sentences to describe that two actions are done in the same manner, they may be joined by the conjunction kako which semantically replaces those adverbs; e.g.,

Pri tome nije zaplakao tako. Tako to [✓]cine druga deca.

The union of these two sentences may take the syntactic shape of:

Pri tome nije zaplakao tako kako to [✓]cine druga deca.

-OR-

Pri tome nije zaplakao kako to [✓]cine druga deca.

The relative clause introduced by kako is the adverbial clause of manner.

Clauses of Purpose (Namerna recenica)

The adverbial clause of purpose states the purpose of the action of the main verb. It answers the question for what purpose?, why?, for what reason? The conjunctions used to join clauses of purpose to main clauses are:

zato, da, eda, kako, nek(a), li

Radimo puno eda bi kupilo auto. = Radimo puno. + [/]Hocemo da kupimo auto.
(We are working hard (in order) to buy a car.)

Idem u školu da se obrazujem. = Idem u školu. + [/]Hocu da se obrazujem.
(I'm going to school to get an education.)

****Note that the verb hteti is implied and is omitted when the clauses are joined.**

A prepositional phrase consisting of radi + noun may replace the above clause of purpose.

Idem u školu radi obrazovanja.

Otac se otputi od kuće [/]da, poseti sina. =
Otac se zato otputi od kuće. + Otac poseti sina.

Pozvati ću devojku [/]da vam zapali kamin. =
Pozvati ću devojku. + Devojka vam zapali kamin.

The conjunctions kako and li are used in negative sentences which are always in the conditional mood.

Ne otkida od usta drugih kako bi sam živio u izobilju. =
Zato ne otkida od usta drugih. + Sam živi u izobilju.

Stedeo sam novac ne bih li kupio auto. =
Zato sam stedio novac. + (Hocu) da kupim auto.

Clauses of Result (Posledicna recenica)

This kind of dependent clause describes the result of the action of the main clause. It is similar to causal clauses except that in clauses of result the cause is described in the main clause and the result in the dependent clause. In the main clause there are the adverbs:

tako, toliko, or the adjective - takav

The dependent clause is connected to the main clause by the conjunctions:

da or te

On je govorio tako glasno, da se [✓] culo preko ulice.
(He spoke so loud that one could hear him across the street.)

On je takav da su svi njime radovoljni. =
On je takav. + Njime su svo zadovoljni.

Magla je bila tako gusta te se jedva videla pred sobom. =
Magla je bila tako gusta. + Jedva se videla pred sobom.

Marko je takav [✓]stručnjak da mu nema premca. =
Marko je takav stručnjak. + Marku nema premca.

Clauses of Concession (dopusna recenica)

Clauses of concession state something which is opposed to what is stated in the main clause. However, the statement of the dependent concession clause does not deny or nullify the validity of that which is said in the main clause.

Premda je dugo boravio u tudjini, ostao je veran rodjenoj zemlji.
(Although he lived abroad for a long time, he remained loyal to his country.)

The content of the dependent clause does not negate the content of the main clause. However, there is the implication that people who live in another country for a while either forget or lose their devotion to their native land, which is being contrasted or conceded to.

The connecting conjunction used in this type of clause is

premda - although

These clauses indicate something unexpected or opposed to what is expected to happen or be. These sentences answer the question: "In spite of what?"

Other conjunctions used in clauses of concession are:

ako i, iako, da i, ma, mada, makar, neka, koliko god.

Makar requires the active past participle:

Docí cemo makar i snijeg padao.
(We will come even if it snows.)

Sometimes a condition can be expressed without a conjunction if the sentence has negated participles.

Htio, ne htio, moras docí.
Like it or not, you have to come.

The condition is emphasized if the main clause begins with:

ali, opet, e.g.:

Iako nam je zemlja mala, opet je od velikog značaja.
Even though our country is small, it is still of great importance.

Note how the following sentences are combined into concession clauses.

Necu zaliti iako je to moj poslednji dolar. =
Necu zaliti. + To je moj poslednji dolar.

Oni mnogo toga ne razmiju premda misle da im je sve jasno. =
Oni ipak mnogo toga ne razumiju. + Ipak oni misle da im je sve jasno.

Ja cu to učiniti neka rekne tko što hoće. =
Ja cu to ipak učiniti. + Ipak rekne tko što hoće.

If the relative clause indicates the possibility of an action occurring, although it does not happen, it is called an unreal concessive sentence. This type of sentence usually has verb forms in the conditional mood.

On bi bio nezadovoljan makar mu se ostvario san. =
On bi ipak bio nezadovoljan. + Ipak mu se ostvario san.

Mi bismo ipak ostali ovde i kad bi stigla naredba o iseljavanju. =
Mi bismo ipak ostali ovde. + Ipak bi stigla naredba o iseljavanju.

Clauses of time, concession, cause and relative clauses usually can be abbreviated with participial constructions, past or present; e.g.,

Napisavši radacu, otici cete u setnju. (time, past participle)
(After doing your homework, you will then go for a walk.)

Buduci da hocu da kupim auto, treba mi novac. (cause, present particip
(Since I want to buy a car, I need money.)

Ostavši veran rodjenoj zemlji, on je boravio dugo u tudjini.
(concession, past participle)
(He remained loyal to his country living abroad.)

Čovek koji pusi, je moj otac. - Pušeci čovek je moj otac.
(Present participle used as an adjective. - Relative clause.)

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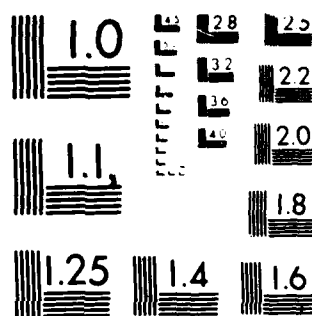
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
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Clauses of Comparison (Poredbena recenica)

Sentences in which the content of the main clause is compared to the content of the dependent clause are called clauses of comparison.

✓
Cim vise u✓cim tim manje znam.
The more I study the less I know.

Clauses of comparison may also express identical action and contrast in action.

✓
Cim vise u✓cim tim vise znam. (identical action)

The conjunctions used in identical action comparisons are:

✓
cim - tim

In sentences which express the ultimate degree of comparison like:

✓
Neznam da citam, da pisem a kamoli da govorim nemacki. ✓
(I don't know how to read, write or, even less, to speak in German.)

the following conjunctions are used:

✓
nego sto, nego li, or kamoli, a kamoli, nekmoli, a nekmoli

Clauses of Cause (Uzročna recenica)

Adverbial clauses of cause convey the cause or reason for the activity expressed in the main clause. This clause tells why something happened. The most common conjunctions used in these sentences are:

jer, sto and occasionally gde

These conjunctions are used if there is regular word order.

For inverted word order the following conjunctions are used:

budući, da, kako, kad

Treba mi novac jer hocu da kupim auto. (regular word order)
I need money because I want to buy a car.

Budući da hocu da kupim auto, treba mi novac. (inverted word order)

The preposition zbog (because of) expresses the cause of the action:

Zbog larme ne mogu da učim.
(from: Velika je larma. Ne mogu da učim.)

The preposition radi (in order to, or, for the sake of) expresses intention:

On ide u grad radi kupovanja knjiga.

Analyze the following sentences:

Možda bi me ustrijelili baš zato što su svi o tome mislili.

-from-

Možda bi me ustrelili baš zato. + Svi su o tome mislili.

Silno se radovao gde je našao takova čoveka.

-from-

Silno se radovao zato. + Našao je takova čoveka.

Budući da ste počinili krivično delo morate za nj odgovarati.

-from-

Počinili ste krivično delo. +
Počinili ste krivično delo zato. +
Morate za krivično delo i odgovarati.

Clauses of Condition (Pogodbena recenica)

The adverbial clause of condition explains the circumstances under which the statement in the main clause will be true or under which circumstances the action will take place. These clauses answer the question "under what circumstances?" They can be divided into: 1) Real Conditions, 2) Possible Conditions, and 3) Impossible Conditions.

1) In a real conditional clause, the action of the subordinate clause will take place if the action of the main clause takes place. E.g.

Ako položim ispit biti ću vrlo zadovoljan.
(If I pass the exam, I will be very happy.)

The connecting conjunctions are: ako, kada, li

Sometimes conditional clauses can be used without conjunctions. E.g.,

Pokazi mu put i on će naći.
(Show him the road and he will find it.)

2) Possible conditions describe situations in which actions could occur.

Kada biste štedjeli imali biste više novaca.
(If you would save you would have more money.)

Note that both verbs are in the conditional form indicating that we are not sure whether the action of the main clause will occur. Therefore, we have the same conjunctions as in the real conditional sentences, but the conditional form of the verb must be used in the main clause or in both clauses.

3) In unreal or impossible conditional sentences unreal conditions are expressed. E.g.

Da se nas narod nije borio protiv okupatora, mi nebi sada bili slobodni.
(If our people would not have fought the occupying forces, we would not be free now.)

Both actions are contrary to the facts since they did fight and are free. Here too, the same conjunctions are used:

da, kada

Note that the verb forms in both sentences have to be conditional.

CHART OF DEPENDENT CLAUSES

Kind of sentence	Example	Connecting words
Subjective:	Tko marljivo radi, [/] biti će nagrađen.	relative, interrogative, pronouns and adverbs, conj: tko, sto
Predicative:	Tvoj rad je takav, da smo njime zadovoljni.	da
Attributive:	Posjetili smo druga, koji je obolio.	interr. pronoun, adverbs, conj. da
Objective:	Radnici obćavaju, da ce unaprediti proizvodnju.	interr. pron., adverbs, conj. da, e, kako, gdje
Adv. clauses of manner:	Radimo danas onako kao sto su nasi ocevi radili.	kako, kao sto, kao da, kanda
Clauses of degree:	Sto vise radim, sve manje zaradim.	sto - to, nego sto, nego li; kamoli, nekmoli
Clauses of space:	Gde su bila pusta polja, izrasle su nove tvornice.	gde, kamo, kuda, otkud, odakle
Clause of time:	Prosla su tri meseca kako radimo na istom poslu.	1) kada, dok, dokle, kako, otkako; 2) posto, cim, tek, tek sto, kada kako, istom, dok, dokle 3) prije nego, (sto), dok, dok ne
Clauses of cause:	Treba mi novac jer hocu da kupim auto.	1) jer, sto, gde 2) buduci da, kako, kada
Clause of result:	On je govorio tako glasno da se culo preko ulice.	da, tako da
Clause of purpose:	Idem u skolu da se obrazujem.	da, eda, kako, neka, li
Clause of condition:	Kada biste stedeli imali biste vise novaca.	1) ako, kada, li 2) ako, kada 3) da, kada
Clause of concession:	Premda je dugo zivio u tudjini, ostao je veran redjenoj zemlji.	ako, ako i, da i, makar, ma da premda

Two main clauses in compound sentences are most often connected by coordinate conjunctions, as shown in the chart, but there are several other possibilities.

a) Conjunctive Adverb:

Mi smo dugo zvonili, međutim, niko nije otvorio vrata.
We rang the bell for a long time. However, nobody answered the door.

b) Coordinating Conjunction plus Conjunctive Adverb:

Oni su dugo razgovarali i zbog toga su se morali zuriti doma.
They spoke for a long time and consequently had to rush home.

c) No connective at all but a semi-colon standing between the two clauses; e.g.,

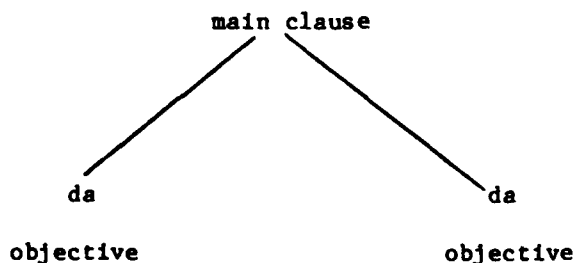
Otvorio sam prozor; bilo je tako svježe.
I opened the window; it was so refreshing.

A complex sentence is a sentence containing at least one subordinate clause. The dependence can be expressed in different ways:

1) Identical dependence is seen when all dependent clauses answer the same question. Example:

Dosla sam da te vidim i da porazgovaramo.
I came to see you and to chat with you.

Why did I come? Both answer the same question.



2) Consecutive Dependence

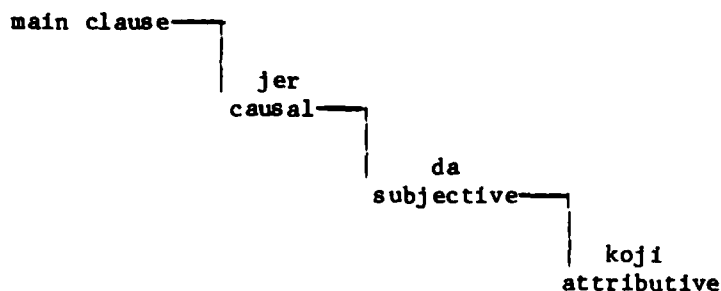
In a sentence:

Nisam verovala svojim ocima, jer se to još nije dogodilo, da bi se našao pas, koji nije voleo decu.

I didn't believe my eyes because it never happened before that one could find a dog that wouldn't love children.

We have a complex sentence in which the first clause is the main clause, the second one is one of cause, the third clause is subjective and the fourth

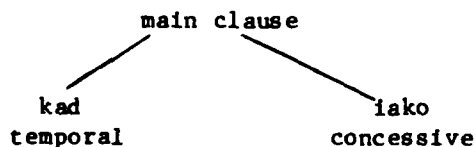
one attributive. They all depend on the succeeding one; therefore, they have a consecutive dependence. Their conjunctions are not the same ones but are separated by commas. The scheme is as follows:



But if the dependent clauses do not answer the same question and are not connected by the same conjunction, for example:

Kada sam usao, ona se nasmejala, iako nije znala zasto.
 When I entered, she smiled, not knowing why.

We have another scheme:

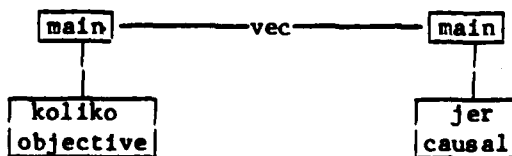


IV. Compound-Complex Sentences

A sentence containing two or more main clauses and at least one subordinate clause is called a compound-complex sentence. In this kind of construction we have several groupings; e.g.,

Nikad ne mislim, koliko da trosim, vec malo trosim, jer moram.
 I never think how much I spend, but I am thrifty because I have to be.

Here are two main clauses connected with "vec" and each of them has a dependent clause. The scheme is:



Indicate the secondary parts of each of the following sentences:

1. Ona se često sećala njega.
2. Svaka majka voli svoju decu.
3. Ptice lete krilima.
4. Mi putujemo u Čikago sutra.
5. Juče smo videli interesantan film.
6. Izgubio sam nadu u povratak.
7. Oni su govorili s prijateljima.
8. Ona se zaljubila u ovog glumca.
9. Zasto stalno mislite o njoj?
10. Hocu da skuvam dobar ručak.
11. Ljudima je tesko gledati nepravdu.
12. Ona je vrlo brzo naučila srpski.

Identify the subject, objects and/or kinds of adverbial modifiers in the following sentences.

1. Poslala sam mu pismo.
2. Mlada čeka mladoženju.
3. Dajem rođacima savjet.
4. Imam neprilika u poslu.
5. Seljaci su obavili sve poslove u polju prije zime.
6. O praznicima putujem kući.
7. Učenici se vraćaju iz škole.
8. Pas je skocio u reku.
9. On bez reči izvadi novac iz džepa.
10. Partizani su mnoge gradove zauzeli na juriš.
11. Svako radi prema svojoj mogućnosti.
12. Zbog nevremena avion ne može slijeteti.
13. Dječaku zakuca srce od radosti.

14. Svake noci me hvata taj strah.

15. Prosle nedelje smo bili na izletu.

16. Pšenicu zanju kosom.

17. Dobar uspeh se postize marljivoscu.

18. Bila sam potresena njenom tugom.

19. Vlak se nekako sporo približavao stanici.

20. Ne ide mi se u vodu.

Determine whether the following sentences are subjective, predicative, attributive or objective.

1. On nije ko je bio.
2. Jelo je svaki put (takvo) da ti prste obližeš.
3. Kiša je bila takva da je polje bilo pod vodom.
4. Da bi dobro znali srpski treba da se uči mnogo.
5. Žena koja tamo sedi je moja žena.
6. Sto je lepo to je i skupo.
7. Ko slobode nema taj o slobodi sanja.
8. Pretpostavlja se kakve nas poteskoće očekuju.
9. Ne zna se kada dolazi uticelj.
10. On će odrediti kome treba pomoć.
11. Istraga je ustanovila čiji je to automobil.
12. Mati je predvidela kakva će se nesreća dogoditi.
13. Nikad neznas gde ćeš ih opet sresti.

14. Zamerio se devojci s kojom je juce^v govorio.

15. To je Mara^v čiji su roditelji nedavno umrli.

16. Kada ste odlazili ja sam vam mahao rukom.

Determine the kind of adverbial modifier in the following sentences and indicate the question the sentence answers.

1. Juče sam bila u bioskopu.
2. On ima vrlo malo novaca.
3. Nismo išli na islet zbog lošeg vremena.
4. Ona je brzo pročitala knjigu.
5. Mara je sa suzama čitala pismo.
6. Putujem prijateljici u Floridu.
7. Bas smo ovde dobro jeli.
8. Jos i sada mislim na njega.
9. Dakle nisi shvatio?
10. Ne želim da putujem svake godine tamo.
11. U 8 sati počinje koncert.
12. Naglo me je uhvatila groznica.

Adverbial Exercises

Combine the following sets of sentences into compound sentences of time and space.

1. Ovde se ne [✓]mesaj. Ovde ti nije mesto.
2. Sada se mati svratila ovamo. Ovamo vec [✓]godinama nije dolazila.
3. Na ulici je ovuda vozio bicikl. Bicikl ovuda niko ne vozi.
4. Ove godine smo [✓]dosli dovde. Dovde smo bili i [✓]prosle godine.
5. Niko ne [✓]zivi tu. Tu [✓]zive samo divlje zveri.
6. Uhapsili su ga odmah. Odmah [✓]se nocu navratio kuci.
7. Tada su se [✓]vasi sinovi zenili. Tada [✓]cu vam pomoci.
8. Aparat se [✓]uklucuje onda. Onda se [✓]tekucina zagrije.

9. Svi su već tada bili oputovali. Mladic se već tada probudio.

10. Dotle deca moraju ostati u kuci. Dotle se majka vrati s posla.

Identify the types of the following compound sentences.

1. Ni bolest ~~ni~~ umor mu nisu naskodili.
2. Dođoh kasno kući i odmah legoh u krevet.
3. Žene i devojke su brale vinograd.
4. Seljaci su se isprva grozili no napokon se umirise.
5. Plan je dobar samo ga mi sada ne mozemo prihvatiti.
6. Ja sam sve razumela ali on nije.
7. Jednom rukom je drzala dete a drugom prosila.
8. Neprestano je spavao ili dremao.
9. Studirala bih muziku kad bih imala vremena.
10. Niti znam niti hocu da znam to.

Give the original set of sentences from which the following clauses of purpose are derived.

1. Putujemo da se nauživamo sveta.
2. Udario je sakom o stol da se mi uplasimo.
3. Zalijevam cveće ne bi li brže raslo.
4. Žurim da mu poslijem novac kako bi stigao na vreme.
5. Majka je legla na krevet kako bi se odmorila.
6. Dete je potrčalo prema majci ne bi li ga ona podigla.
7. Ljudi previše piju da zaborave svoje brige.
8. Uđoh u sobu da potražim ključeve.
9. Studenti se trude ne bili naučili dobro srpski.

Divide the following complex sentences into their constituent parts, mark their relationships to one another and name the main and subordinate clauses.

1. On se još[✓] više[✓] na ovo razjario, gde se tako varao za dvije duge

godine, te gnjevan zapovedi[✓] ženi da sutra prije zore pođe sa detetom morskim

žalom na desnu stranu, a on će[✓] poći[✓] na lijevu--i da se na vraćaju dok ne nadju

puta do Splita.

2. Kad su oni sjeli, izmakli se ispod njih oni oblaci, te poletjeli prazni

u visinu, kao pahulja, kad za njom dunes[✓].

Analyze the following sentences by separating them into their constituent parts and mark the main and subordinate clauses. Specify what type of subordinate clause is in the sentence.

1. Gledao sam kako je streljaju, i to sam morao gledati iz poluokreta, premda sam bio baš u četi koja je ostala licem prema njoj.

2. Osjećao sam da se ne mogu veseliti, pa sam zato preko volje zauzeo nekakav uveseljavajući stav, kako se ne bih zamerio onima koji hoće vidjeti takve jadnike sretnima kada se vraćaju k njima.

**DATA
FILM**